# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,583 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.



## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 15th Jan. |
| —ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 22nd ,, |
| L MIRZAPORE | 3687 | 600 | R. Harvey | 29th ,, |
| M VERONA | 3116 | 600 | M. de Horne | 5th Feb. |
| L CATHAY | 2953 | 540 | J. P. Hassall | 12th ,, |
| —GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | F. Harris | 19th ,, |
| L GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 26th ,, |
| M SIAM | 3011 | 500 | E. Asudown | 5th Mar. |
| L NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | T. J. Alderson | 12th ,, |
| —NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 19th ,, |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 26th ,, |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the fleets, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Ballard, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 22nd Jan. |
| LYDIA | 4124 | 800 | M. Edmond | 5th Feb. |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 19th ,, |
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | R. G. Murray | 5th March. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 12, 1886.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather (47 days during the Monsoon). The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at Noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 325, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 350 | 1st Feb. 1886 |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO (into China) | 5,000 | 350 | 1st Mar. 1886 |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 350 | 1st April 1886 |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. PERSIA | 3572 | 480 | R. Hutchison | 30th Jan. |
| s. s. VICTORIA | 3242 | 480 | W. Russel | 13th Feb. |
| s. s. ASIA | 3550 | 440 | J. Craig | 20th ,, |
| s. s. BELGRAVIA | 3000 | 500 | J. C. Boothby | 6th Mar. |
| s. s. ARABIA | 3503 | 480 | J. Laird | 20th ,, |
| s. s. BRITANNIA | 3069 | 480 | F. Blight | 1st April. |
| s. s. CALIFORNIA | 3416 | 480 | W. S. Young | 10th ,, |
| s. s. NUBIA | 3553 | 460 | T. G. Knox | 24th ,, |
| s. s. VICTORIA | 3242 | 480 | Wm. Russel | 15th May. |
| s. s. BELGRAVIA | 3000 | 500 | J. C. Boothby | 29th ,, |

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 4, 1886.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. MALACCA, Captain Schacht, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on FRIDAY, the 15th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

### CHEAP PASSAGES.

WE BOOK PASSAGES by well-appointed 1st Class Steamers, all the year round, to and from different Home and Continental Ports, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400, 1st Class. We also secure passages by the P. & O. Co. and all the other regular Lines of Steamers at the lowest possible fares. We also supply Continental Railway tickets and secure places in sleeping car to enable passengers to go through with the mails. A liberal reduction made for families and parties, and no commission charged.

Full particulars on application, personally, or by letter, or telegram to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Travellers' Agents and Bankers, Bombay, 28, Apollo-street; London, 27, Leadenhall-street, E. C.

### HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

### INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,497 tons, on MONDAY, 18th January, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of out-ward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1886. Agents.

### INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS,

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Manager Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 14, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES.
(A delicious relish.)
11 annas per tin.
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
2 lb. tins, 8 annas.
Specially prepared and tinned for
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,
Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.
Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE,
On cut.
15 ans. per lb.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
In tins about 4½ lbs.
Rs. 5-8 each.
DOUBLE GLOUCESTER
IN CUT.
As. 13 per lb.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.
Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER
GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.
"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.
Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.
A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.
Per dozen, Rs. 24.
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

# CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

| CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | Pints. Rs. as. | | CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | Pints. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 0 | 6 0 | ... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour. | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| 10 0 | 6 0 | ... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux. | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| 13 0 | 7 8 | ... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour. | 13 0 | 7 8 |
| 16 0 | 9 8 | ... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour. | 16 0 | 9 8 |
| 21 0 | 11 8 | ...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour. | 21 0 | 11 8 |
| 26 0 | 14 8 | ... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet. | 26 0 | 14 8 |
| 32 0 | 17 0 | ... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet. | 32 0 | 17 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

# PURE BORDEAUX.

DR. DRUITT highly recommends this Wine as an appetising, refreshing and safe beverage, for residents in hot climates. Suitable Claret may have cold water added in proportion to consumers' tastes; such beverage assuages thirst most effectually. Avoid cheap imitations of Bordeaux.
Cash Rs. 13-0 per 1 doz. bottles, or Rs. 15-0 per doz. ½ bottles
Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

# BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.
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BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

# MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
JUST OPENED a new and beautiful stock of all the most Fashionable goods for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.
The most elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Parasols, vely French Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes, Fancy Hair and Dress Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Tulle for Ball Dresses.
MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindhia Neemuch Railway).
AUCTION SALE OF LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.
NOTICE is hereby given that unless claimed before that date various articles of Clothing, Sticks, Umbrellas, Lotahs, Pots, &c., found on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during the last half of 1884, upon which various amounts are due for wharfage, &c., will be sold under authority of Section XIV. of the Railway Act No. IV. of 1879, by Public Auction at the Stations named below, on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1886, commencing at 8 A. M.
AT AGRA FORT, MHOW, AHMEDABAD, AND SIRSA.
A LIST of the Unclaimed Booked Consignments is given blow.

| Invoice. Date. | No. | Stations. From | To | Sender. | Consignor. | No. of Articles. | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Lost Property Office, Mhow. | | | | |
| Parcel Way Bill, 12th November 1884 | 46 | Ujjain | Mulhargurh | Sheikh Kheroe | Zandoosa | 1 | Parcel. |
| 3rd January 1884 | 2 | Wari Bunder | Barnagar | Bramjee Mohunjee | Brahmon Bapu Lali | 1 | Bundle bagging containing 42 Gunny bags. |
| 10th June 1884 | 5 | Mandsaur | Do. | Lal Khan | Self | 2 | Bundles of Bamboos. |
| Parcel Way Bill, 15th April 1884 | 1 | Dongurgarh | Ujjain | Gokuldass Narayandass | Narayan Dass | 1 1 | Brass pot, large. Do. spoon. |
| 28th May 1884 | 88 | Mhow | Khandwa | Shahabuddin | Self | 1 | Bag Bahada. |
| | | | Lost Property Office, Agra Fort. | | | | |
| Parcel Way Bill, 23rd August 1883 | 14 | Bareily | Ajmere | Hunsi Lall | Chaida | 1 | Parcel. |
| Parcel Way Bill 21st August 1883 | 61 | Marwar Pali | Do. | Station Master | Wully Mahomed & Son. | 1 | Parcel. |
| Parcel Way Bill, 5th January 1884 | 6 | Jeypore | Do. | Abdulla | Jeewan | 2 | Bags stone-dust. |
| 8th January 1884 | 121 | Meerut City | Hissar | Mr. W. Soap. | Mr. W. Soap. | 1 | Parcel. |
| 29th August 1883 | Not legible | Agra Fort | Helak | Baldeo | Self | 2 | Bags lime. |
| Parcel Way Bill, 27th October 1883 | 43 | Grant Road | Delhi | Hira Chand. | Rajmull | 1 | Parcel. |
| Parcel Way Bill, 20th February 1884 | 1 | Do. | Etawah | Rafa-oolla Khan | Mumtazali Khan | 1 | Package received in excess. |
| Parcel Way Bill, 28th January 1884 | 12 | Church Gate | Agra Fort | Latham & Co. | A. Lawrie | 1 | Box. |
| 9th May 1884 | 5 | Kosli | Delhi | Zabbel Rahman | Allah Bux Sonkar | 6 | Moondahs. |
| 4th September 1884 | 1 | Rajnandgaon | Jeypore | Sawuk Ram Ram Chand. | Self | 1 | Bag Rice received in excess. |
| 7th October 1884 Excess Luggage, 25th June 1884 | 2 Ticket 17 | Bhurtpore Bawa | Achnera Bandikui | Fatch Chand. Hurnamdass | Self .... | 1 2 | Bundle Gunny. Bags Pengul. |

By Order,
J. CONDER
For Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintend's Office,
Ajmere, 22nd December, 1885.

137672

# IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

## MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

| | |
|---|---|
| Their Celebrated Campaign Watches ... ... ... ... at £ 2 and £ 3-11 or Rs. 25 and 33 | |
| Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ... ... as £1-2 or Rs. 14 | |
| Do. do. do. Lever... ... ... at £1-8 or Rs. 18 | |
| Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches ... ... ... ... at £2-14 or Rs. 34 | |
| Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement ... ... ... at £3-12 or Rs. 46 | |
| Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ... at £4-12 or Rs. 59 | |
| Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee ... ... ... ... ... ... at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8 | |
| Do. do. do. Crystal-faced ... ... Rs. 48 | |
| Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement at £5-10 or Rs. 69 | |
| Do. do. do. Crystal-faced ... ... Rs. 63 | |
| Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches ... ... ... at £7-4 or Rs. 91 | |
| Do. do. do. Hunting Case ... at £8 or Rs. 100 | |
| Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance ... ... ... ... ... at £13 or Rs. 164 | |
| Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case ... ... ... Rs. 182 | |

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

# PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

# THOMSON AND TAYLOR
Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOAPS, | PERFUMES, | POMADES, |
| TOOTH POWDERS, | EAU DE COLOGNE, | HAIR WASHES, |
| TOOTH PASTE, | TOILET VINEGAR, | HAIR BRUSHES, |
| TOOTH BRUSHES, | RAZORS, | NAIL BRUSHES, |
| BATH GLOVES, | STROPS, | CLOTHES BRUSHES |

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

# CASH v. CREDIT

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame | Rs. 280 |
| WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves | ,, 350 |
| BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves | ,, 350 |
| BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves | ,, 400 |
| WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves | ,, 450 |
| EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves | ,, 500 |
| EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves | ,, 550 |
| SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated | ,, 600 |
| "SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new | ,, 750 |
| COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc. | ,, 300 |
| COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc. | ,, 600 |
| BROADWOOD and SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank | ,, 600 |

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free by post.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY

THE NEW
PATENT FILTER.
AN elegant and useful Table Ornament, removing every species of impurity from Water, and the Only Filter where the medium can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.
In Crystal Glass, Rs. 5.
In handsome Flowered Glass, Rs. 7-8.
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
BLUE-BLACK INK,
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE,
BUSINESS PURPOSES,
AND LITERARY WORK,
WRITES a deep Blue colour, and dries to a permanent Black, which will not fade through age or exposure. It flows fluently and evenly and does not corrode the Pen.
Per quart Bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

NOTICE.
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Poona District, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before MONDAY, the 18th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DUMMY WAGON for Railway embarkation practice.
Plan, specification and conditions of contract may be seen and copies of the quantities obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, during the usual office hours.
W. S. HOWARD, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, P. D.
Ex: Engineer's Office, Presidency District, Poona, 6th January 1886.

BENEDICTINE! BENEDICTINE!!
From the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR.
ANTI-CHOLERAIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 24th instant for the supply during the current year, ending 31st December 1886, deliverable at the Ajmere Depot of the undermentioned Timber:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Babool in logs | estimated quantity | 152 c. ft. | |
| Deodar | do. | do. | 2198 ,, |
| Haldoo | do. | do. | 3630 ,, |
| Mango | do. | do. | 604 ,, |
| Sal | do. | do. | 6400 ,, |
| Sheeshum | do. | do. | 480 ,, |

A deposit of Rupees Five Hundred will be required to accompany each order which should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and addressed to the Agent, Bombay Office. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Company's Offices, Fort, Agent.
Bombay, 9th January, 1886.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY,
Production at an enormous expense of the
GRAND D. AMA
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
New and Beautiful Scenery painted expressly for this Piece including
THE GREAT SNOW SCENE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 16TH JAN.
OLD GOOSEBERRY
AND THE BURLESQUE
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

### LUNKAH CIGARS,

ROBERTS & Co., COCANADA,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

SEVEN MEDALS and FIVE DIPLOMAS of HONOR awarded for superior quality and excellence of manufacture, at various Exhibitions in Madras, Calcutta, Vienna, Amsterdam, Boston, and Melbourne. These Cigars, which command a large sale in Europe, India and the Colonies, are guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunkah Tobacco, free from adulteration, and under immediate European supervision.
Special terms for Clubs, Messes, and Orderers on a large scale.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of the CONSOLIDATED STOCK of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for £20 standing in my name has been LOST on or about the 4th May, 1885, and an application has been made to the Company by me for issue of a fresh Certificate. Any person having this Certificate in his possession or claiming a right to it or to the stock should communicate within one week with the Agent in Bombay of the said Company at his Office in Elphinstone Circle. A reward of Rs. 15 will be given by me to any person who may have found and will produce the same.

D. F. C. ROZARIO DE SOUZA,
Care of Mr. P. A. Ribeiro at Ralli Bros.
Bombay, 14th January, 1886.

### HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY

Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price, Rs. 2 per box of 100.

### DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped, with straw.
Price, Rs. 1-12 per box of 100.

### NOBLE'S MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw,
of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price, Re. 1-12 per box of 100.

### CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped,
a regular Leisure hour.
Price, Rs. 3 per box of 100.

### THOMSON & TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

### MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles ..... Re. 0 14
Large Bottles ..... Re. 1 8

### TARASP WATER.

As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

### HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

### TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.

Per box of 7 lbs., As. 14.

### AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

### SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS

And all other articles in this material.

### GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

### CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

| No. | 000 | 00 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 7-8 | 9-8 | 12-8 | 17-8 | 24-8 |

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ gall. 2½ galls. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

### SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

### THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

### CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| TIMES OF INDIA CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY 1886 | Rs. 8 & | 2 0 |
| MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY | | 5 0 |
| ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS 'Xmas No. | | 1 0 |
| PUNCH ALMANAC | | 0 8 |
| BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC | | 0 8 |
| LONDON SOCIETY, 'Xmas No. | | 0 10 |
| ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC | | 0 10 |
| DEFEATED (Beeton's 'Xmas No) | | 0 10 |
| SOCIETY 'XMAS No. | | 0 6 |
| THEATRE ANNUAL | | 0 10 |
| BOW BELLS 'Xmas No | | 1 8 |
| FUN ALMANAC | | 0 4 |
| BROTHER of the SHADOW (Routledge's 'Xmas Annual) | Re. 1-0 | 0 10 |
| HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL | | 0 10 |
| NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1887 | | 2 0 |
| WINTER BLOSSOMS (Little Folks Annual) | | 0 6 |
| BELGRAVIA ANNUAL | | 0 10 |
| QUEEN ALMANAC | | 0 10 |
| TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE 'Xmas No. | | 0 10 |
| WORLD 'Xmas No | | 1 0 |
| IN QUARTERS (Winter's Annual) | | 0 10 |
| GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL 'Xmas No. | | 0 10 |
| GIRL'S OWN PAPER 'Xmas No | | 0 6 |
| BOY'S OWN PAPER 'Xmas No. | | 0 6 |
| VANITY FAIR, 'Xmas No. | | 1 0 |
| BOW BELLS ANNUAL | | 0 10 |
| SANTA CLAUS 'Xmas No. | | 1 0 |
| EVE AT THE WHEEL (Fenn's 'Xmas Annual) | | 0 10 |
| QUIVER'S 'XMAS NUMBER | | 1 6 |
| KATE GREENAWAY'S ALMANAC, | Re. 1 | 0 10 |
| GOLDEN FLOOD (Grant's 'Xmas Number) | | 0 10 |
| EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL for 1886 | | 3 12 |
| EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL for 1886 | | 3 12 |
| LITTLE FOLKS | | 3 4 |
| LITTLE WIDE AWAKE | | 3 4 |
| ZADKIEL'S ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1886 | | 0 8 |

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Reports, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
TO-NIGHT, 15TH JANUARY, AT 9 P. M.
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

GLOVER & Co., Contractors, beg to intimate that their office at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, is now open for all business in connection with their contracts; and all letters should be addressed there, and also all applications for employment or information.
Nesbit-lane, Byculla, 14th, January, 1886.

NOTICE.

OWING to the inability of the Installing Master being present, the INSTALLATION MEETING of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" No. 351, S.C., BOMBAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.
By order,
R. WAGNER,
Secretary.

REQUIRED for MORVI STATE TRAMWAY, a good Boiler Maker, working hand. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to
W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer and Manager, M. S. Tramway.
Camp Wadhwan, 13th January, 1886.

### "ABSTRACTS" & "NOTANDA"

Of recent Cases in the several High Courts in India, specially edited for the Journal, will appear monthly from January, 1886, in
"THE INDIAN JURIST."
Rs. 20 per annum: Rs. 12 half-yearly.
Office, 6, Mount-road, Madras.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in the Marinslines. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. STEINER, Esq. Rent, Rs 450. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished RESIDENCE in Elphinston-circle. Rent, Rs. 150. Two RESIDENCES in Rampart-row. Rent, Rs 150 each. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

### HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS,
SOLE SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Entirely under new management and experienced hands.

MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL J. S. FRASER.
BY COL. H. FRASER, Rs. 13-4.

Emily Leola's English Translations, Illustrated, Rs. 2-12 each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assommoir | The Prelude to Nana |
| Piping Hot. | Rush for the Spoil. |
| Nana ..... | Re. 1-8. |
| Germinal ..... | Rs. 3. |

| | Rs. | As |
|---|---|---|
| Cupid's Criene the Tragedies of Love ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Home Whist by Five of Clubs ..... | 0 | 10 |
| Rachel by Mrs. Arthur Kennard ..... | 2 | 4 |

'XMAS NUMBERS AND ANNUALS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, 1886 ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Defeated (Beeton's Annual) ..... | 0 | 10 |
| Gentleman's Annual ..... | 0 | 10 |
| Life 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Pictorial World 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Queen 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Theatre Annual ..... | 0 | 10 |
| Truth 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Vanity Fair 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 | 0 |
| World 'Xmas Number ..... | 1 | 0 |

No. 26, Medow-street, Fort, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

MR. W. W. WHITMORE has been admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st inst.
ASQUITH & LORD.

THE BUSINESS in future will be carried on under the style and name of
ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE.
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1886.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A MISTRESS for the Kurrachee Grammar School. Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 60, and Rs. 3 in addition for every pupil over ten in number. Prospects good of outside private teaching. Application with testimonials should be sent before the end of January to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Kurrachee Grammar School.
Kurrachee, Dec. 24, 1885.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.
For prospectuses apply to
MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS-CUTTING.

BY THIS SYSTEM EVERY LADY CAN CUT HER OWN DRESS TO FIT HER PERFECTLY.

THE following is an unsolicited letter of acknowledgment received from a lady who, while on a hurried visit to Bombay, took only THREE lessons in Dress-cutting:—
"I practised for several days after my return, then I cut out a dress for myself which fitted to well that it required no alteration. I am so pleased with my first attempt, as it fits so well and with no trouble. I have found no difficulty whatever with the 'System,' with the help of the notes you made and the draftings we did together. I made no mistakes. I am quite sure I can (with the system) cut dresses to fit any one."
For particulars apply to Mrs. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent for the Scientific System, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી નીચે મુજબ ઇશ્યુ પ્રીફરન્સ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—
1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1885.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1885-86 and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
કે૦ મૂલજી જેઠાની ફું૦
કે૦ MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 23rd January, 1886, both days inclusive.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps ... Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India,
41, Meadow-street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1886.
Under the Patronage of
BRIGADIER-GENL. HEATHCOTE, C. B.,
BY
MR. CHAS. WAGNER,
Assisted by
MR. SAM BENSON.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Pianoforte Duet.....Lady Amateur and Mr. Wagner.
Humourous Song.....The Masher .....Mr. Sam Benson.
THOUGHT READING.
The Bank Note Number
The Handkerchief Experiment
The Bogueise
The Murder and Robbery detected
MR. CHAS WAGNER.
Topical Song.....The Only One.
MR. SAM BENSON.
Interval of 5 minutes.

PART II.
Pianoforte Solo.....Poet and Peasant ..... Mr. Stanley.
THOUGHT READING.
Valuing a Coin
Finding the date of same
Pin Hiding
MR. CHAS. WAGNER.
Humourous Song
Thought Reading on the Brain.
MR. SAM BENSON.
Second Sight Seeing.
MR. CHAS. WAGNER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Front Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... 2
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence at 9.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

ROOMS with BOARD at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 43, Horuby-road, First Floor, Bombay.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER and Co., Limited, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st. February, a Godown suitable for a Shop; and a first floor for an Office, in Oak-lane. Newly painted and white-washed. Apply on the premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Remaining stock of our Ladies Kid and Calf Boots and few stockings; also Photo Frames, Albums, and Money Purses at half price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE.—Our Goods for Clearance Sale at a discount of two annas per each Rupee. Hundreds have admired how it pays us to sell so cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE is given for our well-known watches in gold, silver, and metal cases. Thousands send for these from STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two-storeyed HOUSE, and a very commodious SHOP, in Church-gate-street, at present occupied by Messrs. MARCES & Co. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with a Stable, at Lower Colaba. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

FLOUR MILLS for domestic and trade purposes, for hand or steam-power, of various sizes and capacity.—H. A. GEYER & CO., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, good Single and Double Teral Hats, suitable for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 4 to 7-8 each only. Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Meadows and Hummum-streets.

AYALA'S Extra quality, dry CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 56 per case. Agents. PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE, S.B. .361 ROOK RIFLE, Beach and Lyman sight, Rs. 100. Apply M. A., Sholapur.

CLARET—Just received a consignment of ST JULIEN, Rs. 9 per dozen.—VOLKART BROTHERS

WHISKEY—Ben-Cruachan's Blend of Finest Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 20 per dozen.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of "Bavarian Export Beer" from the Lineburgwrie Lindan at Rs. 6 per dozen. Samples on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

WHISKEY—Slater, Rodger and Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey, Thistle Blend, three stars, Rs. 24 per dozen. Samples to Messes. and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

INSTRUCTION in ENGLISH, MUSIC, and FANCY WORK to NATIVE LADIES at their homes. Address Mrs. P. W., care of this paper.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy rooms.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season; Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1729. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 60 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 36 per doz. Apply EWART, Latham & Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-8 per doz; 2 dozen pints Rs. 3-8 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received a fresh Consignments of Flat and Ridge. Apply to Geo. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Mody Bay.

ENGINEERING.—A gentleman, member of I. C. E., at present disengaged, is open to an offer in any branch. Please address "ENGINEER," Post Office, Colombo.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Manomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Scottish Life Office, Claims by death paid last year £349,971-10-10 Stg.

A LADY residing 3rd floor over Warshaw Hair-cutting Saloon, Church-gate-street, Fort, would like to receive a couple of boarders. For further particulars apply at the premises.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Presents in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Harjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, one of the portions of ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill from 15th February next. For particulars apply to Dady Manookjee Limjee, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No 35, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for comfort from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Rich Cretonnes, Chintz, &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 15, Marine-street.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 45.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovun Vaumalí & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadows-street, Fort, where Goods' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a rosewood of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, from the 1st. of April next, the Bungalow at present occupied by Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, on Dadysett Hill, Napean-sea-road, for rent, &c., apply to Mr. N. J. DADY, 16, Dadysett-house, Fort.

TO LADIES upon receipt of P. O. O. for Rs. 9, we will send Post-free a parcel containing—1 pair of Colored Satin Evening shoes, 1 pair of 10-Button Colored Silk Gloves, 1 pair Colored Lisle Thread Hose. We return the money if our goods are not approved of.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
PAID-UP ..... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over ..... £1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Angets.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows:—
To close consignment will sell without reserve.
40 boxes Cuvee de Choix Champagne.
15 cases Bavarian Lager Beer in pints.
40 cases Norwegian beer.
10 cases Pilsener beer.
1 case accordions.
1 cask Bohemian glass best flower vases, toilet and liquor sets.
Few remnant and whole pieces of best woollen and Cashmere cloth alpaccas, and lining cloths for coats, &c.
4 cases China tea.
1 camera and lense.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th January, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.
11 dozen ullaged beer.
about 60 Rolls ½ to 5 inches manilla rope.
2 bales each 8 reams casing paper, 160 lbs.
8 ,, ,, 6 ,, double imperial paper, 120 lbs.
10 cases each containing 50 nickel clocks.
6 ,, ,, 48 30 hours nickel clocks.
5 ,, ,, 50 ,, alarm clocks.
30 ,, ,, 1 dozen alarm clocks at 1-30 p.m.
1 Handsome strong English-built brougham
1 ,, strong built victoria
1 ,, fast trotting grey Arab horse
1 grey Arab mare, aged 5 years 13-3 broken to saddle and harness, very fast with splendid action.
1 handsome strong new landau.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Apollo House," Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture, consisting of black wood and teakwood furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, firstrate oleographs, Brussels carpets, hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. CHESTER.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned,
1 case straw hats of different colours.
1 ,, bedsteads, stools, &c.
1 ,, arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, &c.
1 ,, tables with marble plate
1 ,, chairs, foot rests, &c
1 ,, chairs, &c.
1 ,, gilded arm and without arm chairs
1 ,, ladys' hats hats
4 ,, suits of torts
1 ,, dressed dolls of sorts
30 French safes,
2 cases shoes
The above will be on view from Monday

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japan flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong, built victoria with a pair of fast trotting Arab horses and harness, &c., the property of DR. A. F. FERGUSON, Superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th January, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kalara-bunder to close consignment.
110 1st class teak squares.
And at Mazagon Darookhana.
50 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL GROWN CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN POTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum-back-road, next to the Girgaum Police Court, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of draccenas, aranearia, ferns, palms, anthemums, &c., the property of R. J. Mowjee, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kushro Lodge," Nesbit-road, Byculla, close to H. H. Aga Ali Shah's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 3, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome 3 to 12 light hanging chandeliers, wall shades, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, black wood and iron bedsteads, &c., &c., the property of gentlemen, the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, biscuit box, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, tea pot, round waiter, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, candelabra and candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome black wood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of black wood telescopic dining tables in 7 pieces, whatnot, sideboard, drawing-room, pier-oval, round, writing, side and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room easy, low, folding American, rocking, and Madras and mailet pattern cane and without arm chairs, richly carved conversation and sofa couches ottoman, chiffonier with mirror glass, black wood and iron bedsteads, reclining couch, dressing table with dressing glass, black wood single and double door almyra with mirror glasses, gown and clothes presses, ladys' writing table, English-made chest of drawers, single cots, American verandah benches, a large size billiard-table by Thurston, hat-stand with mirror glass, spring bedstead, wardrobe, baby's cradles, cheval and dressing glasses, handsome oleographs, Japanese table ornaments, 6 and 7 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, 6, 7 and 8 light chandeliers, 3 lights wall bracket with mirror glass, large and small pier glasses in gilt frames, vase lamps, an eight day clock, showing dates and strikes half hours, Cambay carpet, duplex table lamps, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built open carriage.
1 ,, glass fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong bay Arab horse and a set of plated single harness.
The above is now on view.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 ,, woolen cloth.
3 ,, colored handkerchiefs.
1 ,, scarlet army cloth.
1 ,, merino and alpaca.
8 ,, damaged matches ex s. s. Lawada and Teelin Head.
1 case travelling kerosine oil stores and sets of tin boxes.
1 case 12 rolls leather belting 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.
The property of a gentleman going to England.
1 handsome mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, piano-stool, filter, ice pitcher, chair, &c.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 handsome light new victoria.
1 ,, strong built brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 handsome nearly new single seated English-built brougham by Kesterton.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Mirmull Shewbux.
150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes marked G. S. K. L.
in small lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cooperage, Esplanade, near the Band-stand, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, handsome Hink's tabis and hanging lamps, table linen, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, one handsome light strong built pony-cart, one handsome white arab pony 13-2, one handsome white Pegu both quiet in saddle and harness, and diery, &c., the property of GENERAL SIR ROBERT PHAYRE, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the under-writers' Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Byculla Premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., the debris of the buildings, damaged by fire, of ground four and first storey consisting of rubble and brick walls, wood work, posts, beams, &c.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th, January, 1886.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 480,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Railroad Row, W.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates o Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ..... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening.
Departure of English mail, evening.
Polo, maidan, 5 p.m.
Thought Reading and Musical Mélange, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Byculla (s), from Rangoon; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nurjahan (s), for Calcutta; Lady Armstrong (s), Alexandria; Kairoo (s), Antwerp; Rosario (s), Hull; Empress of India (s), Coasts and Calcutta; and I. M. S. Tenasserim, Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo per extra s.s. Orions, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Malacca will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Sumatra will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Address by the Rev. A. C. Grieve, in Lecture-Hall, Apollo-bunder, this (Friday) evening, at half-past eight. Open to all, including ladies.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is: White—Mr. Craigie, Major Beaver, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Pease, vs. Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur, Mr. King, Mr. Macrae, and Mr. Richards. Play to begin at 5 p.m.

HAKIMJI MAHOMED BAKAR'S UNANI CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.—During the month of December last 7,128 (4,481 Mahomedans, 2,121 Hindoos, 371 Parsees, 113 Jews, 70 native Christians, and 30 Europeans) patients have been treated with mostly successful results.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—Mahadoo Vishram, a labourer' was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing in the premises of Shapoorjee Burjorjee Kola, at Naigaum, on Wednesday night, without any reasonable excuse. He was fined Rs. 15.

EVADING THE GANJA LICENSE.—Khatcha Shaik Damood was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, with selling a quantity of ganja at Duncan Road without a license from the Collector of Bombay. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law. He was fined Rs. 10, and the ganja was ordered to be confiscated.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Ludha Tricum, an old and feeble mendicant. While walking across the Coombartookra Road with the aid of a stick on the night of the 2nd instant he was knocked down by a bullock ekkah, whereby he sustained a fracture of his right thigh. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture ..... | Die Frau Meisterin..... Suppé. |
| Valse ..... | Les Patineurs ..... Waldteufel. |
| Selection ..... | Romeo e Juliet ..... R. Gounod. |
| Quadrille ..... | Genevieve ..... C. Coote. |
| Galop ..... | Von haus zu haus ..... Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 p.m. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrille ..... | The Princess of Trebisonde. Offenbach. |
| Overture ..... | Caliph of Bagdad ..... Boieldieu. |
| Valse ..... | Wine Women and Song ..... Strauss. |
| Grand Selection.. | Don Pasquale ..... Donizetti. |
| Valse ..... | Bid me Goodbye ..... Camors. |
| Ballet ..... | Les Ecolles ..... Eaton. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALFRED THEATRE.—Mr. J. Volpi gives a performance to-night in this theatre which is opposite the Boree-bunder Terminus, with a menagerî of trained animals consisting of dogs, monkeys, goats and bears. Mr. Volpi comes from Paris. The dogs, chiefly French and Maltese poodles, are made to do a number of astonishing tricks which would delight the heart of every dog-fancier. Among the the monkeys one called "Coco" is a marvel. He can do anything from waiting at table to acting the clown and keeps the audience in continual roars of laughter. The bears and goats too are highly trained. It may be said that the show is worth visiting, and as Mr. Volpi intends to perform for a few nights only the opportunity to see him should not be missed. To-night's entertainment will be repeated on Monday and Tuesday.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 12th January was 430, being 29 more than in the previous week, 10 less than in the week ending 13th January, 1885, and 34 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 287 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 24·37 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 109 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than in the previous week, and 15 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentry were last week 77, 15, and 12 respectively; as compared with 66, 23, and 21 in the same time last year.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN FAIR.—We are glad to find that the Sub-Committee of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, appointed on Saturday last, are hard at work arranging about the fair and wish them every success in the undertaking, as it will be the first of its kind in Poona, that is entirely under European supervision, so that the public may expect something more than usual. It is to be hoped that they will not fail for the want of funds as we learn that they are straining every nerve to collect subscriptions for the occasion. We hope, therefore, that many of the wealthier of the European community will assist them with donations, as, no doubt, if this undertaking proves successful, the public will have a regular gala day every fourth day of February, which will be a great boon in the usual dull season then prevailing.—*Deccan Herald.*

## CHARGES OF TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF.

GAJA BAPOO and Baloo Elia appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Monday last to answer a charge of criminal trespass and mischief preferred against them by Mowjee Ragowjee, an agent of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., in respect of certain property belonging to Sir Mungaldas at Worlee. After Mowjee was examined, Mr. Harishankar, who appeared for the defendants, said that the man had no *locus standi*. He added that as the person aggrieved was Sir Mungaldas, the information embodying the complaint should be laid by him. The Magistrate then decided that a fresh information should be laid by Sir Mungaldas.

Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicolson, appeared yesterday before the Magistrate, on behalf of Sir Mungaldas, and asked his worship to issue a fresh summons on the information which had been already laid by Mowjee. He said that he found from the criminal procedure code that Mowjee was entitled to lay the information, as the agent in charge of the property. Mr. Frere said that it would be excessively inconvenient to Sir Mungaldas, if he were asked to attend personally in every case. There were some twenty similar cases in the year, and the health of Sir Mungaldas would not permit him to attend them all in person. On the last occasion Mr. Frere said that he had argued on a wrong basis, as he was then under the impression that the complaint had been laid by Sir Mungaldas. He subsequently found that as a matter of fact, the information had been laid by Mowjee. The court had then held that Sir Mungaldas must swear the information, but Mr. Frere said that, by section 191 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mowjee, as the agent in charge of the property, could, in his own right, bring the complaint.

The Magistrate, here interposing, said it would, perhaps, be saving a great deal of time, if he mentioned at once that since the last occasion he had carefully considered the question, and had come to the conclusion that, on an information being laid by a competent person that an offence had been committed, he could issue the process, though the informant might not be the owner of the property. But it was evident that if the defendants desired and insisted upon the examination of the owner, it would be his duty to grant the application on good grounds being shown. But he need not anticipate the defendant's action. Mr. Frere's application was granted.

The hearing of the case has been fixed for Wednesday next.

# N.-W. PROVINCES.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—The entries for the North-West Provinces Lawn Tennis Tournament, which is to take place in Allahabad from the 5th to the 12th February, are, we are told, coming in well. They will probably come in even better when it is known that the competition is now open to all India.—*Pioneer.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—For Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tuberculor and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses a greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

### FALSE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN OFFICIAL.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* WARAVA MALA.

This was an appeal from a sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for making a false charge of an offence and giving false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an unnatural offence. The Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. A. Shewan, convicted the accused and sentenced him to four years' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge. The accused in his appeal stated that, although both the assessors found him not guilty, the lower court passed the sentence upon him. This was unjust. It was only for the sake, he said, of saving the complainant, Mr. Evezard, an inspector in the Salt Department, that he was sentenced.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal last week, said:—The assertion in the appeal petition that the courts below, differing from the assessors, convicted the prisoner in order to screen the complainant, because the latter is a European, is without foundation. The Assistant Sessions Judge has, in his judgment, fully and fairly criticised the evidence on both sides and the theories of the prosecution and defence respectively. He has also given good and sufficient reasons of his own for differing from those of the assessors. In arriving at the opinion that the true account is that given by the prosecution, the Assistant Sessions Judge has given weight to two most important considerations. First, although the shameful offence is alleged by prisoner to have been committed upon him on or about the 27th May, he does not appear to have mentioned the fact till the 22nd June, although he met his relation Moti immediately after the alleged outrage and made complaint of ordinary beating to the mukhi and to the chief of Patri, who is a magistrate, soon after the affair. After this, from the 30th May to the 3rd June, he was under the treatment of the witness, Marsi, who is hospital assistant at Viramgaum, but made no mention of the particular offence to him during all that time. It is manifest from these facts that the prisoner acted from the date of the alleged offence, namely, the 27th May, until the 22nd June, as if it had not really occurred, as if nothing but an ordinary beating had taken place. This conduct is most consistent with the story told by the complainant; and we think the Assistant Sessions Judge has rightly held that it is corroborative of his evidence, and tends to the inference that the evidence given against him by the prisoner was false. The second point requiring particular attention is that the three peons who gave strong evidence to inculpate the complainant also acted at the time as if the offence they afterwards imputed to him had not occurred. They state that, after the alleged commission of the offence, they met complainant in the afternoon to the karkoon Naran, and got him to go with them to the complainant. But they do not say that they told him anything about this particular offence or about the violent assaults which, they say, complainant had on the same occasion, committed on two of themselves. The karkoon Naran went with them to the bungalow and complained to complainant that these peons wished to be transferred to serve some other officer, because complainant was too strict with them; but he has also deposed that "he did not hear of any row having taken place that day." These peons depose that, on the same evening, they got one Chhagon to write out Mr. Dickenson, the superior officer of complainant, a false petition imputing various acts of violence and disreputable conduct to complainant. But there is no suggestion that the particular offence, afterwards sworn to by the peons, was mentioned in the petitions or in the petition; and we fail to find anything to show that the beatings and tying-up deposed to by Pirbhai and Joree respectively as suffered by themselves, were mentioned on this occasion. The first mention of the most serious offence by these witnesses appears to have been made to Mr. Dickenson on the 6th June. When, therefore, the issue for decision was whether the prisoner's story, so supported by these three peons, was true or untrue, the records show the complete denial given by complainant to the assaults on the peons as well as to the more serious offence alleged by the prisoner, was to be held proved, the Assistant Sessions Judge was right in giving the utmost weight to the second circumstance, which is fully consistent with the theory of the innocence of complainant, and is also inconsistent with the story of his guilt which the prisoner swore to. There is further corroboration of the complainant's evidence in the deposition of his butler, his dhobi, and the man who mended the nets, who were in a position to know what happened at the bungalow at the time of the alleged offence, and who deposed that it passed nothing about it. The Assistant Sessions Judge was right in giving its fair weight to this testimony which, though possibly biassed, was not shown by cross-examination to be false, and which is not weakened by the improbable conduct and evidence admitted by prisoner and his witnesses. It is also to be observed that the complainant states in considerable detail how he spent the day in question; and no part of his statement is shown to be either false or improbable. It is in accordance with the ordinary circumstances of a European official's life in the districts. The conclusion of the Assistant Sessions Judge that the prisoner has greatly exaggerated the effects of the beating he says he received, Mr. Mannohun bases on the evidence of the Mukhi, of the chief of Patri, and of the hospital assistant. It is clear that the hurt was of a most trifling description, and hardly any visible sign of it existed. The latter has admitted to these witnesses were such as might have been voluntarily received with a view to fabricate false evidence. As remarked by the Assistant Sessions Judge, no motive whatever is disclosed for the alleged false accusation with a view to give a false testimony on that point is, as already shown, open to great suspicion. There is also abundant evidence to prove ill will against complainant on the part of the three peons. They are the first witnesses to mention particularly the offence which, many days afterwards, the prisoner swore to have been committed on himself. Two of them have admitted that a false statement was made in the petition to Mr. Dickenson. It is to be noted that these peons do not swear to have said a word about the more serious offence till nine or ten days afterwards. But as the karkoon Naran's evidence shows, there was no mention made of the tying-up of Joree or the assault on Pirbhai up to him, Naran, the following day. These matters were not mentioned in the petition to Mr. Dickenson written that same evening, nor was any complaint made to any authority by any of the peons about these assaults. It is a strong argument against such assaults having been perpetrated that no mention was made of them at the time by these men, who that very evening did what they could to injure complainant by charging him with other assaults and the habit of drinking. The theory which alone explains the long reticence of prisoner about the serious offence, the silence of his witnesses about the assaults, their imputation of the more serious offence to the complainant long before the prisoner (on whom it is alleged to have been committed) made any statement about it at all, and the absence of any such injury as the repeated beating with a pot could have probably caused to prisoner's head, is that the prisoner was instigated by the peons to make a false charge of beating, of which the later imputation of the more serious offence was merely an aggravation, described with the same wicked intention. We observe that the proceedings in the case before Mr. Maconochie should have been recorded at the trial and not merely a certified copy of the deposition containing the false evidence alleged in the charge. We observe, further, that a formal sanction should have been recorded by Mr. Maconochie, under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and not merely an order under section 476. But as the terms of the order actually made imply that the prosecution of the appellant had been sanctioned by Mr. Maconochie in respect of an offence against section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and as the facts with reference to which such sanction was given disclosed an offence against section 195, Indian Penal Code, we are of opinion that the Court of Session rightly took cognizance of the case, and that the conviction under section 195, Indian Penal Code, confirmed by the Sessions Judge, was legal. The sentence, though severe, is not, in our opinion, excessive. We therefore dismiss the appeal.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

### DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENT DRIVING AND INJURY.

B. J. DE SA *vs.* NARAYEN WALLJEE.—His lordship to-day delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 10,000 damages from the defendant, a Bhatia merchant, for so negligently driving his carriage as to bring it into violent collision with the plaintiff's carriage, reducing the latter to a perfect wreck, and striking the plaintiff with one of the shafts so violently on the chest and side of the liver as to lay him on a sick bed for some months. The defendant replied with a three-fold defence:—1. That his horse was frightened by a perambulator, and the accident occurred whilst the horse was thus beyond control, from no fault of the driver. 2. That the plaintiff, by exercise of ordinary care on his part, might have avoided the collision. 3. That even supposing there was negligence on the defendant's side, and no contributory negligence on the plaintiff's part, the damages claimed were most exaggerated and improper. Defendant paid into court about Rs. 1,200. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his lordship thought the plaintiff would be amply compensated by the payment to him of Rs. 1,000, instead of the Rs. 10,000 he claimed, with the costs of the suit.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for more than forty years—viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies, for during bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. Two ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases must display its virtues.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Framji Cowasji Institute, for the purpose of hearing an account of the work done by Messrs. N.G. Chandavarkar and Manmohun Ghose, the Bombay and Calcutta delegates, respectively, at the recent general elections in England. The hall was crowded to its fullest capacity, amongst those present being Sir William Wedderburn, Professor Wordsworth, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Messrs. A. O. Hume, T. J. Bennett, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Kasinath T. Telang, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Messrs. Ragunath N. Khote, Gunesham Nilkunt, Dinshah P. Kanga, Shantaram Narayen, Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Hari Deshmukh, K. N. Kabrajee, Shewram V. Bhandarkar, Tribovundas M. Nathoobhoy, Jehangir Taileyarkhan, Mahomed Hakim, Mugatlal M. Munshi, Hormusjee Dadabhoy Pleader, Muljee Buowanidas Barbhaya, Goculdas Kandas Parekh, and Vandravundas Purshotumdas.

On the motion of Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hakim, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, in thanking the meeting, said he had hoped that Mr. Dinshah Maneckjee Petit, their vice-president, would have presided on that occasion; but unfortunately that gentleman, owing to indisposition, and acting under medical advice, was unable to attend. Those present were aware that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of hearing the important work done by the Indian delegates. (Cheers.) The mission had been the first of its kind in the history of this country, and had been productive of the most important results. (Cheers.) How well the delegates had discharged the trust imposed upon them, those present knew too well already; and without further encroaching on the time of the meeting, the chairman said he would call upon the delegates to relate their experiences in England as well of the way in which they had discharged the mission entrusted to them.

Mr. Manmohun Ghose, who was habited in European costume, then advanced to the table. Addressing those present as his countrymen, he said he must confess that when he landed on his native shores that morning, and was called upon to relate his late experiences, he felt considerably embarrassed, for he was quite unprepared for a task of the kind. Although he had been accustomed for the last three years to address the ladies, the experiences regarding the grievances and aspirations of his countrymen, he felt embarrassed now because he had to give an account of the work he had accomplished. The situation was a peculiar one. The speakers present were familiar with a more or less regular speech from him; but they had a right to expect of him a narrative of his experiences and his work; and, consequently, he would endeavour to acquit himself of the task in a conversational way. It the first place he would tell them that when he first received the intelligence in England that his countrymen had selected him as one of the delegates, he felt great misgivings as to his own abilities. He felt that he could not do justice to the honour which had been done him, and he thought the task was almost a hopeless one. He spoke not only of his own sentiments in regard to this matter, but also those of his brother delegates from Bombay and Madras. No, however, that the work was over, Mr. Manmohun said, he entertained very different sentiments. (Cheers.) He did not now suffer the feeling of hesitation which he at one time suffered; and, in fact, in a very short time after their labours had begun in England, he felt convinced and assured that their misgivings had not been very well founded. He thought it would have been difficult to enlist any sympathy, any attention, from the English public; but he had now found out that to succeed in the time of the late election was the time. (Cheers.) Those who had not been in England during the elections could have no idea of the amount of enthusasm that exists amongst the electors. The Indian delegates were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at all the meetings they attended, they were received with the greatest cordiality and the greatest possible kindness, whether it was in London, at Swansea, Birmingham, Aberdeen, or elsewhere. The people everywhere showed the desire to know of the affairs of India. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The speaker said he always understood that the primary object of the mission of the delegates was to draw attention to the wants and grievances of the Indian people (hear); and so far as this primary object was concerned, he thought they had been thoroughly successful. (Cheers.) There was no doubt another branch in the subject of the mission, which might given rise to a good deal of misunderstandings. This second object was to inform the British public what candidates who offered themselves for Parliamentary honours enjoyed the confidence of the Indian people, and should be returned to the House of Commons. (A same views. So far as this object was concerned, the speaker said he saw no reason to suppose that the delegates had not been successful. The audience should not allow themselves to be led away by the result of the late elections. The majority of those who most sympathised with them had unfortunately not been returned to Parliament; but for this the delegates were not to be blamed. The latter never for a moment thought they would have been able to influence the elections in India. As Mr. Mannohun said, he would have been very reluctant to undertake the task entrusted to him. In fact, he was all along aware that he could not be expected to have any influence the elections, whose face, as the ventilating of their views and sentiments was concerned, with the views and sentiments of the respective candidates, the delegates had done their duty. The people of this country had no privilege whatever with regard to the matter, nor a judge of the efforts of the delegates by the light of the results of the elections. (Cheers.) They had now left behind in England, after their work of three months, a great many more friends and sympathisers than they had ever had before. The working classes had looked towards them with great interest, which was very encouraging. They used to say, "We want to know about India. We know nothing of that country now, except what we read about the famines; we read about the wars, and are silent on the subject." (Cheers.) The meeting could well imagine how glad and interested these people must have been to find that, for the first time in the history of British India, that three Indians had been sent to the Legislature as representatives to England. (Cheers.) The political effects of the mission would be of great benefit to this country. The working class in England really formed the backbone of the nation: they had really the power and the voice of the Government in their hands; and it was only by working through them that the Indian people would expect to gain what they wanted. (Cheers.) If the latter could only satisfy them of their grievances, they would gain their entire sympathy. Not only did the working classes form a large body of electors in England, but even the ladies, the women, exercised great influence in this matter. It had been said that India should keep clear of English party politics. The delegates had all along tried their very best to follow this piece of advice, but the meeting could have no conception of the difficulties they encountered. Directly one went to England, he found he must follow one party or the other, otherwise there was no change of his being heard. The delegates found themselves in a very difficult position. Not one Mr. Manmohun was pleased, would more rejoice than himself, if they could have steered clear of party politics; but when looking at the matter in a practical way, the difficulties were unsurmountable. Unless they made India a party question, you had no chance of getting redress. If the Conservatives took up the question in the way they thought best, then they would certainly give the Conservatives their support; or, in the other case, they would give their support to the Liberals. They must side with one party or the other. This has been the case with Ireland. Mr. Manmohun said that in his conversation with working men, he had impressed on him that India's future depended on its being a party question he had no chance of being heard. Once the delegates announced their intention of identifying themselves with one particular party, what was the result? Invitations came pouring in from different parts of the country from Liberal associations, but only one from a Conservative association. Because the delegates did not see their way towards supporting certain Anglo-Indian candidates, they gave out that the delegates did not represent the people. So long as they expected that they would meet with the support of the delegates, the latter represented all India; but directly some of them found out that that support was not to be given, then they gave it out that the delegates did not represent India but only themselves. This was inevitable. It must be so. There was one matter more which the speaker said he would like to refer to before sitting down, and that was with reference to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature for Deptford, (Cheers.) It had been said that Mr. Lalmohun has been defeated; but in regard to this the speaker observed that he could not do better than quote a remark made by Dr. Kenealy, member for Aberdeen that remark was, that if it was for nothing else than to excite attraction, it would have been well for India to have spent three times the money it had in the matter. Mr. Mannhun said that he had never seen the like of the spectacle that was presented at Deptford on the day of the election. The candidature of Mr. Lalmohun had brought together thousands of Englishmen who wished to know of India, and its affairs. The speaker added that words failed him to give anything like an adequate description of the scene. There were banners flying about in all directions and carried about in procession; there were representatives of England and India shaking hands together; and whenever an Indian was seen, he was lustily cheered along the streets. The audience could have no conception of the enthusiasm that existed even amongst the women and children. No one thought Mr. Lalmohun was likely to be defeated. Mr. Mannohun said he was speaking from personal observations; and he felt after all, that the result of the Deptford election was not a defeat, but morally a victory. It was impossible for him to touch upon the incidents of that day. He could not enumerate them when the Conservatives said, "Do not vote for the Hindus but for the English,' there were shouts in the streets, "We will vote for the bronzed Englishman!" (Loud cheers.) There were two old men, some eighty years of age or more, who came to give their votes of Mr. Lalmohun; and when asked why they went out of their way to do so, they replied, "They are calling him a black man." (Cheers.) One of these old men was so infirm, that he fainted off and had to be carried out of the polling booth. The candidatur of Mr. Lalmohun had led to votes of 3,560 Englishmen being given in his favour; and it had aroused the enthusiasm of the thousands. The speaker said that he had the authority of Mr. John Bright to, tell his people on his return to this country, that India had no effect one way or the other in the election of the candidates who were not approved of, or the non-election of those who were approved of. The election of the Conservative candidate at Deptford, he attributed to the Irish voters. It was they who turned the scale against Mr. Lalmohun; and, in fact, Mr. Parnell had issued a manifesto amongst them, calling upon them not to vote for the Liberal candidates. He worked for his own interests; and to keep the balance of power in his hands for the time being, he entered into an alliance with the Conservatives. At Deptford there were no less than five hundred Irishmen, about three hundred of whom voted for the Conservatives. The audience would, therefore, understand that India had no connection with the defeat or success of the candidates who had been approved or disapproved of. The delegates had not been spared by their opponents, and the latter had also not spared the association. From the very beginning they had questioned the representative character of the delegates, and ignored their primary object. They said that those candidates who were supported have not been elected, and those who were not supported have been elected. This was an extremely superficial view of the affair. Their opponents further said that the mission of the delegates was an experiment which ought not to be repeated. Why was it that their so- called friends, and among them Anglo-Indian journalists, went out of their way to give them the benefit of this piece of advice? Why was this expression of friendship, this expression of regard, given? The reason was not far to seek. Their opponents were anxious that the experiment should not be repeated. Why?—Because they knew that if repeated, it must in the end be successful. If the delegates did not represent anybody, then why attach so much importance to the matter? The enemy felt that there was some strength in the association. Their opponents were very anxious at present to divert the attention of the people of India, and suggested varieties of schemes deviating from the main point. They first said "Don't make India a party question;" then secondly "Don't have direct representation in Parliament;" and thirdly, "Don't send delegates to England because look at the result of the last elections." One newspaper had gone so far as to express an opinion that the farce recently enacted at Deptford would not be gone through again. It must have seen, however, that whatever was the result of the candidature, Mr. Lalmohun was only a few feet from the winning post; and he must have felt that the next time the result will be a success. The speaker was, however, not anxious that the attempt should not be himself; but he had generously drawn up a scheme for direct representation in Parliament. Speaking for himself, Mr. Manmohun said, he would rejoice if that were practicable. Speaking for himself again, he would be a sincere advocate for having a local Parliament here. (Cheers.) Why was it, after all, that they were so anxious to have a seat in Parliament? It was in order to have eventually their own local Parliament. (Cheers.) The work done by the delegates during the last three months was only a small beginning, and it was necessary that it should be persevered in. If within such a short time as three months, they had been able to enlist the sympathies of many thousands of Englishmen, how much more could be done by energetic and persistent working in the same direction. If they did not themselves agitate, they could not expect to get any help from the people. It should not be remembered that the English had become what they were, by reason of the strength of their character, and that showed itself with them not only in time of victory but also in time of defeat. The English people, together with the different Presidencies should act in concert together, as was done on the last occasion. The speaker rejoiced to see present some European gentlemen to whom they could look for guidance; but eventually the native must look to themselves. As for their sympathy and the anxiety to do justice, there was no lack of it in Englishmen (cheers); the English public were eminently sympathetic; but the natives must show the justice of their cause in order to get them to attend to it. (Applause.)

Mr. Chandravarkar then proceeded to address the meeting. He said that when he first went to England, the delegates were told that they represented nobody; and when it was found that they did represent somebody, they were told that they represented only a handful of natives. One gentleman went so far as to say that the delegates were low caste men brought from the lowest strata of society, and given rise to a good deal of misunderstandings. This second object was to inform the British public what candidates who offered themselves for Parliamentary honours enjoyed the confidence of the Indian people, and should be returned to the House of Commons. (A same views. So far as this object was concerned, the speaker said he saw no reason to suppose that the delegates had not been successful. The audience should not allow themselves to be led away by the result of the late elections. The majority of those who most sympathised with them had unfortunately not been returned to Parliament; but for this the delegates were not to be blamed. The latter never for a moment thought they would have been able to influence the elections in India. As Mr. Mannohun said, he would have been very reluctant to undertake the task entrusted to him. In fact, he was all along aware that he could not be expected to have any influence the elections, whose face, as the ventilating of their views and sentiments was concerned, with the views and sentiments of the respective candidates, the delegates had done their duty. The people of this country had no privilege whatever with regard to the matter, nor a judge of the efforts of the delegates by the light of the results of the elections. (Cheers.) They had now left behind in England, after their work of three months, a great many more friends and sympathisers than they had ever had before. The working classes had looked towards them with great interest, which was very encouraging. They used to say, "We want to know about India. We know nothing of that country now, except what we read about the famines; we read about the wars, and are silent on the subject." (Cheers.) The meeting could well imagine how glad and interested these people must have been to find that, for the first time in the history of British India, that three Indians had been sent to the Legislature as representatives to England. (Cheers.) The political effects of the mission would be of great benefit to this country. The working class in England really formed the backbone of the nation: they had really the power and the voice of the Government in their hands; and it was only by working through them that the Indian people would expect to gain what they wanted. (Cheers.) If the latter could only satisfy them of their grievances, they would gain their entire sympathy. Not only did the working classes form a large body of electors in England, but even the ladies, the women, exercised great influence in this matter. It had been said that India should keep clear of English party politics. The delegates had all along tried their very best to follow this piece of advice, but the meeting could have no conception of the difficulties they encountered. Directly one went to England, he found he must follow one party or the other, otherwise there was no change of his being heard. The delegates found themselves in a very difficult position. Not one Mr. Manmohun was pleased, would more rejoice than himself, if they could have steered clear of party politics; but when looking at the matter in a practical way, the difficulties were unsurmountable. Unless they made India a party question, you had no chance of getting redress. 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So long as they expected that they would meet with the support of the delegates, the latter represented all India; but directly some of them found out that that support was not to be given, then they gave it out that the delegates did not represent India but only themselves. This was inevitable. It must be so. There was one matter more which the speaker said he would like to refer to before sitting down, and that was with reference to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature for Deptford, (Cheers.) It had been said that Mr. Lalmohun has been defeated; but in regard to this the speaker observed that he could not do better than quote a remark made by Dr. Kenealy, member for Aberdeen that remark was, that if it was for nothing else than to excite attraction, it would have been well for India to have spent three times the money it had in the matter. Mr. Mannhun said that he had never seen the like of the spectacle that was presented at Deptford on the day of the election. 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He could not enumerate them when the Conservatives said, "Do not vote for the Hindus but for the English,' there were shouts in the streets, "We will vote for the bronzed Englishman!" (Loud cheers.) There were two

to. The facts which you and Mr. Moodeliar laid before it have been reproduced and commented upon, and the interest which you awakened will not soon die out. It would have pleased you if you could have heard speaker after speaker calling upon our miners and working men to remember that they were not only to drop their papers into the ballot-box for themselves, but for many millions of their fellow subjects in India who have as yet no political voice. May I say that everyone is delighted with the care which you took to avoid all exaggeration. The calm judicial statements which you made, the official statistics which you marshalled so ably, and the gentle but prompt way in which you laid your arguments before the meeting, carried conviction everywhere. You have sown a good seed, and it should be ever now to see that it is carefully nurtured. I am preparing to give a course of lectures to our working men upon the geography and history of India, so that they may be the better able to follow the great political movements which must come. I hope that you will have a prosperous journey home, and that we may hear from you. I am sure that your mission has performed a better and greater work than we can now accurately estimate.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT SPENCER WATSON.

Mr. Chandavarkar then also read the following letter :—

TO THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

The members of the "John Bright" Club, in wishing farewell to the representatives of our fellow-subjects in India, assure them of our cordial and hearty sympathy with the object of their mission; and while wishing them a safe and speedy voyage home, trust to see them again, when the people of England, profiting by the education given them by the Indian delegates, will, with one united voice, demand and obtain "Justice for India." Also, we wish to assure them that although not so successful as they may have anticipated, yet they have made great and important progress in their object. Our endeavours shall be to be worthy of him whose name our club bears, and so far as our humble efforts permit, try to be true friends of India.

In continuation of his remarks, the speaker said that the delegates had addressed altogether some 28,000 people; and considering that they had only only five weeks at their disposal, he would say that their mission has been successful. Their work was not to be tested by the fact that their opponents had been elected and not their friends. Their work must be judged this way, as to whether they had not beenable to draw attention in England to the affairs of this country. Who ever thought that they would have been able to influence the result of the elections in the short space of five weeks? It would be extremely unfair, extremely absurd to judge of their work in that way. As regards Mr. John Slagg, if there was England another to take the place of the late Mr. Fawcett, it was he. (Cheers.) Mr. Slagg knew that he was going to be defeated to before the elections commenced; but that, he said, was entirely owing to the Roman Catholic vote. The speaker was, however, glad to say that Mr. Slagg would not be long out of Parliament. Colonel Osborn had told him that Mr. Slagg was sure to find another constituency. There was also a possibility of Mr. Bhownuggree coming out to India; and if he did, Mr. Chandarvarker was sure the people would give him a reception worthy of the services he had done for them. The speaker also believed that Mr. W. Digby and Sir John Phear would also not be long out of Parliament, and concluded by saying that the time was not distant when India and England would be drawn into still greater contact than before. The prosperity of India depended on the continuance and permanence of the British power; the English were an enterprising and energetic nation; and over might continue the truth of the saying the saying that the empire of her Majesty Queen Victoria was one on which the sun never sets. (Applause.)

Mr. Telang then moved the following resolution :—"That this Association expresses its deep satisfaction at the success that has already attended the mission of the Indian delegates, Messrs. Manmohun Ghose, Ramaswamy Mudeliar, and N.G. Chandravarkar, to the United Kingdom, to interest the electors of the United Kingdom on various Indian questions on so important an occasion as the last general election and in enlisting the activite sympathy of well known Englishmen with the legitimate aims and aspirations of the Indian people. And this Association accords its hearty vote of thanks to the delegates for the energy, moderation, and ability with which they discharged the honourable, delicate and important mission with which they were entrusted." Mr. Telang said that he would only make a few observations owing to the lateness of the hour. He was sure they had all listened with great pleasure and satisfaction to the spirit-stirring and eloquent and impressive speeches of Messrs. Manmohun Ghose and N. G. Chandravarkar. The success of the mission had been greater than they had any right to anticipate. The speaker said he was one of those who were inclined to consider the success of the mission; and although he was not given to desponding or taking gloomy views of things, he would say that the success of the mission, as told by the delegates and indicated by the various sources, was far greater than he at any time expected it to be. He denied that they had made a party question of the matter; and if critics would only calmly consider the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Association, and leave aside all bias, they would be of the same way of opinion. Mr. Telang was sorry that their critics had been able to get away some of their friends. What the Association had done was merely what every member of the British Empire should do.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

THE telegrams from the United States lately rather favour the idea that the present discussion on the suspension of the Silver Coinage will lead to no practical movement, and the consequence is that the sterling value of the Rupee has advanced ½d. since last mail left. Naturally enough this has had the reverse of a beneficial effect on business. The movement is not sufficient to develope any improvement in imports, and it exercises a distinct repressive influence on exports, which have moreover to contend with a continuance of extremely dull markets in Europe. Judged by the mere test of actual values the trade of the port at present is no doubt well up to the average of this part of the season, and certainly in excess of the same time last year; but this does not do away with the fact that from a merchant's point of view, business is dull and inactive. On the basis on which our foreign trade has come to be conducted, simultaneous purchases and sales, leading a margin of profit to the merchant, are now almost things of the past, and every operation therefore in imports as well as exports involves a certain element of speculation in one form or other. Fluctuating prices have accordinly become the middleman's main source of profit, and a dead level of steady business will be described as dull to a degree, although the official trade returns look extremely prosperous. In this way we have at the present moment a very fair bulk of produce leaving, and a full average of goods coming into the port, but on the same we must describe the general condition of our various markets as very quiet. Purchases of Piece-Goods and other leading articles of import for future shipment and delivery are limited, while the exports of Cotton, Wheat, and Oilseeds going forward mostly represent the fulfilment of previous contracts which are not being freely replaced. Steam freights homeward show the effect of this in a very marked manner. A considerable portion of the cargo now going forward is under previous charters, with the result that there is neither demand for ready tonnage nor disposition to engage for the future. Engagements have been made lately at 12s. 6d. per ton old scale for Wheat to Liverpool and London, and 17s. 6d. for Cotton to Continental ports is quite the established rate. That we shall see a more profitable state of things than this before the season is much further advanced goes without saying. We have unquestionably the main elements of improvement in good supplies of produce and a fair current demand for imports, but the particular time when these features will assert themselves is difficult to judge, particularly while Exchange continues to be such an unsettling factor.

MONEY.—The weekly return of the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday last showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 22 lakhs, the result apparently of a more extended trade demand. So far though this has exercised no effect on rates of discount, which still stand at 4 per cent. with the Bank, and 2 per cent. in the open market on loans secured by Government Paper. That an upward movement is not far distant, however, is the current opinion, and transactions at the rates quoted are only practicable for short periods.

EXCHANGE.—When writing last Thursday the market for sterling showed a very weak position on the basis of 1s. 5⅞d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On mail-day, however, a somewhat sudden change took place in the position, at rise of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in Credits being established owing to stronger advices from Calcutta. During Saturday and Monday a slightly easier feeling set in, under the influence of which Credits receded 1-32d.; but Tuesday brought a reaction consequent on the news from Washington that the Coinage Committee appointed to consider the bill to suspend the Bland Act had only a majority of one in favour of the measure, and a recovery of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in private paper ensued. Yesterday witnessed a further rise of 1-32d., which has been repeated again to-day, closing rates for ready paper being as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | ..... | 1s. 5¾d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic Transfer | 1s 5 27-32d. | " |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | ..... | 1s. 6d. | " |
| Do. | 4 | " | ..... | 1s. 6 1-32d. | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | ..... | 1s. 6 3-32d. | " |
| Credits | 3 | " | ..... | 1s. 6¼d. | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | ..... | 1s. 6 5-16d. | " |
| Documents | 3 | " | ..... | 1s. 6 5-32d. | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | ..... | 1s. 6 11-32d. | " |
| France | 3 | " | ..... | 1?4 | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | ..... | 1?4½ | " |

For future delivery, the Banks, to buy, name an advance of 1-32d. per rupee per month from February up to April, and to draw 1s. 6d. could be obtained for demand, April-May. No very decided disposition is evinced however, and a tempting amount might lead to a slight advantage being obtained on current rates either way.

As regards the future, the feeling is necessarily very unsettled, being practically guided by the advices regarding the course of affairs in America from day to day. The idea is no doubt gaining ground that the American legislature will leave the Bland Act untouched, and this is apparent in the slight recovery already established in the value of the rupee, but the rise in the rate is not accompanied by any disposition to accept additional risks, and Banks and sellers alike continue their previous policy of covering in as they go. If we had a very large business passing the result of this would be to accentuate market fluctuations both in rapidity and extent, but under existing circumstances it tends rather to preserve a quietness of tone.

The biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in 35 lakhs being allotted; 1s. 5⅞d. receiving 66 per cent. of the amounts tendered for. How this compares with the prices declined last week it is of course difficult to say, but we are inclined to think it must show a slight improvement; although whether sufficient to justify the refusal to make allotments and consequently add to the unsold balance is very doubtful. A refusal to draw on the part of Government, it must be remembered, does not leave an unsatisfied demand for remittance to this side of like amount, as remitters at once turn to Silver and other means of laying down funds. We accordingly find the shipments of Silver for the week comparatively liberal, Reuter adviaing £130,000 for this port and £10,000 to Calcutta. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the weekly statement published in the *Government Gazette* to-day is as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 4th Jan. 1886 ... | 43,24,193 |
| Silver received during the week ..... | 17,34,259 |
| | 60,58,452 |
| New Coin paid during the week ..... | 11,00,015 |
| | 49,58,437 |
| Silver belonging to private individuals ..... | 39,57,017 |
| | 89,15,454 |
| Lost week ..... | 59,42,552 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The depression in Exchange a week ago was equally manifested in Silver securities, and on Thursday last 4 per cent. Paper stood at Rs. 97¼ ready, Rs. 97⅛ forward. Prices, however, took an upward turn from that point and gradually hardened up to Rs. 97½ and Rs. 97 5-16 respectively for cash and delivery which is the closing level to-day. Fours-and-a-half are firmer also having recovered from Rs. 99¾ nominal to Rs. 99¾ buyers. At these figures we should call the market steady but not strong. The idea prevails that a 4 per cent. rupee loan is bound to be brought out at an early date to cover the advances Government have agreed to make to the Port Trustees of Calcutta and Bombay for the respective dock schemes, and this necessarily tends to prevent any decided upward movement in rates. Anticipations of the price likely to be obtained for an issue of say 2 crores, at present centre at about Rs. 95, but an early settlement of the Bland Act discussion in America might make a considerable improvement on that figure possible. In 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds we hear of business having been done this week at Rs. 99¾. Port Trust 4 per cents. are quoted at Rs. 90½.

SHARES.—There is still a notable absence of speculative tendencies in the market, and during the past week we should say only a smalll business has been done in shares with in many cases a slight backward movement in values. In *Banks* we have to note a decline of Rs. 3½ in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 720. Agras and Nationals remain unchanged, no transactions having been reported. For *Press* Companies a firmer tone was at one time apparent, but latterly it has given place to weakness. In Bombay Cotton and Akbar there is an improvement of Rs. 15 quoted, but Manmar, Mercantile, and New Indian are all Rs. 2½ lower. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mills* are irregular, and at the close weak. In some few cases quotations are advanced slightly, but generally there is a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 on the week. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 125 in first issue to Rs. 3,700. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance have advanced to Rs. 1,620, Treacher and Co., Ld., to Rs. 1,150. Flour Mills are weaker, except for Bombay which remain at Rs. 675 buyers.

PIECE-GOODS.—A steady moderate demand prevails for staple goods on the spot, current estimates of the week's business from the bazaar ranging from 3,000 to 3,500 packages. In firm offers, however, transactions have scarcely been on the same scale, although even on that basis we should not call the market worse than quiet. Prices all round are fairly well maintained, as a general rule we should say unchanged, but in Drills, amongst Greys and low numbers of Jaconets in Bleached Cloths, a slight improvement has been established. Stocks have increased somewhat of late, as we have now to deal with the large shipments from home during November and the early part of December, but we have nothing in sight beyond the ultimate absorbing powers of the up-country demand.

*Local*-made Goods are firm at previous prices, a business of about 2,500 packages being reported.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns, both Grey and Coloured, the enquiry is slack and prices rather in favour of buyers. Bombay Spinnings have been largely dealt in at slightly lower prices, some 4,000 packages having changed hands.

METALS.—*Copper*.—With a further decline reported from home prices here are again As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower, Braziers being down to Rs. 32-8 Rs. 33 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has declined to a like extent, Rs. 29 being now the current rate for Braziers. *Iron* is dull and lower.

COALS.—A somewhat larger business has been doing latterly. We hear of a December sailing cargo of Powell Duffryn having changed hands at Rs. 15-6 and a ready parcel of Westminster Brymbo at Rs. 13-11. Davison's West Hartley has been sold in retail at Rs. 14½ to Rs. 15 and ordinary Cardiff at Rs. 14½ per ton alongside in harbour, but for future shipment we should quote Rs. 15 sellers, Rs. 14½ buyers for both.

COTTON.—The character of the market during the week has been somewhat disappointing. From Liverpool the telegraphic reports as a rule have been fairly good leading sellers to anticipate some slight improvement both in demand and prices, but the Continent has continued utterly indifferent and exporters have been able to do very little except as against previous sales. In Bombay alone exclusive of up-country the transactions of the week have probably not exceeded 10,000 bales, and of these a considerable proportion has been made up of ready Bengals which are still the only growth fetching full prices owing to their comparative scarcity. A rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 has been established in them, while other descriptions are slightly lower, and in the case of Omras quite Rs. 3 down.

Arrivals from the districts it will be observed have increased materially, and we now put the receipts of New Cotton to date in round figures, at about 127,000 bales, say :—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Benares ..... | 50,000 |
| Berar ..... | 45,000 |
| Khandeish ..... | 22,000 |
| Hingoghaut ..... | 10,000 |

Respecting the ultimate out-turn no new feature can be said to have developed of late, and we still put our estimate of probable shipments during the current six months at about a million bales. In quality, however, a decided improvement is apparent more particularly in Omras which are rapidly losing the effects of the late rains, and ere long it is evident every satisfactory deliveries should be available, of Broach no samples are yet to hand, but the gins are expected to commence to a small extent in another week or ten days, by which time we shall probably also have a few sample bales of Bhownuggers.

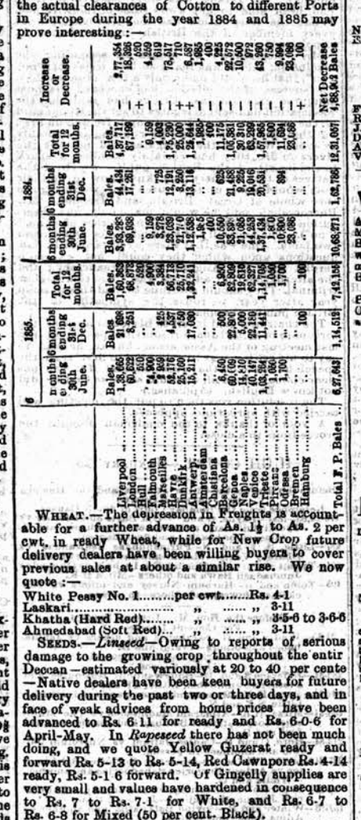
The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | | |
| For the week ..... | 31,401 | 20,539 | 38,253 |
| Since 1st January ..... | 53,118 | 33,020 | 71,718 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the week ..... | 7,264 | 17,752 | 17,011 |
| Since 1st January ..... | 13,239 | 23,511 | 31,100 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the week ..... | 218 | 1,129 | 3,693 |
| Since 1st January ..... | 1,511 | 1,129 | 4,703 |

The following to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission :—

| *New Crop*— | | per Candy. | per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | January ..... | Rs. 176 | = 4 3-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. ..... | 167 | = 3 27-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. ..... | 161 | = 3 23-32d. |
| Do. Fine | February ..... | 173 | = 4d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. ..... | 163 | = 3 25-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. ..... | 158 | = 3 21-32d. |
| Omra, Fine | January ..... | 191 | = 4¼d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. ..... | 184 | = 4 7-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. ..... | 178 | = 4 3 -32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. ..... | 172 | = 3 15-16d. |
| Do. Fine | March ..... | 160 | = 4 13-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. ..... | 182 | = 4 7-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. ..... | 176 | = 4 3-32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. ..... | 173 | = 4 1-32d. |
| Broach, Fine | do. ..... | 208 | = 4 13-16d. |
| Do. Good | do. ..... | 205 | = 4¾d. |
| Dholleras, Fine | April ..... | 190 | = 4 7-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. ..... | 184 | = 4 9-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. ..... | 179 | = 4 3-16d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good | May ..... | 184 | = 4 9-32d. |
| Westerns | do. June-July ..... | 174 | = 4 1-16d. |

The following comparative statement showing the actual clearances of Cotton to different Ports in Europe during the year 1884 and 1885 may prove interesting :—




WHEAT.—The depression in Freights is accountable for a further advance of As. 1½ to As. 2 per cwt. in ready Wheat, while for New Crop future delivery dealers have been willing buyers to cover previous sales at about a similar rise. We now quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy No. 1 | per cwt. | Rs. 4-1 |
| Laskari | " | " 3-11 |
| Khatha (Hard Red) | " | " 3-5-6 to 3-6-6 |
| Ahmedabad (Soft Red) | " | " 3-11 |

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—Owing to reports of serious damage to the growing crop throughout the entir Deccan—estimated variously at 20 to 40 per cents—Native dealers have been keen buyers for future delivery during the past two or three days, and in face of weak advices from home prices have been advanced to Rs. 6-11 for ready and Rs. 6-0-6 for April-May. In *Rapeseed* there has not been much doing, and we quote Yellow Guzerat ready and forward Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14, Red Cawnpore Rs. 4-14 ready, Rs. 5-1 6 forward. Of Gingelly supplies are very small and values have hardened in consequence to Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 for White, and Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 for Mixed (50 per cent. Black).

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

| | | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For the week | cwt. | 186,359 | 30,294 | 66,519 |
| " Since 1st Jan. | " | 345,498 | 413,869 | 143,713 |
| Linseed—For the week | " | 48,173 | 25,776 | 30,770 |
| " Since 1st Jan. | " | 87,863 | 45,945 | 62,239 |
| Rapeseed—For the week | " | 7,330 | 2,076 | 7,758 |
| " Since 1st Jan. | " | 13,938 | 6,879 | 14,903 |
| Gingelly—For the week | " | 51,123 | 108,189 | 78,929 |
| " Since 1st Jan. | " | 90,203 | 194,870 | 160,608 |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## BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, PAID UP IN FULL.
RESERVE FUND Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

President—THE HON'BLE MR. F. FORBES ADAM (of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.)
CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
R. BAUMBACH, Esq. (of Messrs. Remington & Co.)
J. E. SASSOON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

### THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December last.

Throughout the six months business both in Bombay and up-country was very dull, while the supply at money seeking employment was unusually large. During a great part of the time Loans on Government Securities were obtainable in this market at ½ per cent.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows a net gain of Rs. 3,28,653-6-10, including the balance of Rs. 71,525-7-10, brought from the half year ended 30th June last.

As usual at this season, the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This will absorb Rs. 2,50,000, and leave a balance of Rs. 78,653-6-10 to be carried forward.

No bad debt has been made during the past half-year.

On 7th August last, the Directors received from the Government of India the necessary 12 months' notice determining "the arrangements embodied in the agreements entered into on the 1st May 1876 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Presidency Banks of the other part, regarding the performance at their respective Head Offices of the general banking business for Government and the management of the Government Savings Banks and of the registered Public Debt and Securities."

The Directors were at the same time informed that Government purposed entering into a new contract with the Bank on terms to be hereafter submitted; and that the notice referred to does not apply to the separate agreements for the conduct of the Government business at Ahmedabad, Broach, Kurrachee and Poona. The Directors, therefore, hope that in their next report they may be able to inform the Shareholders that a new agreement of a satisfactory nature has been entered into between Government and the Bank for the management of the Government business in Bombay.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th January, 1886.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

| Dr. | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Capital | ... | ... | 1,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Reserve Fund | ... | ... | 25,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Public Deposits at Head Office | ... | ... | 38,61,868 | 3 | 11 |
| " do. at Branches | ... | ... | 15,66,071 | 3 | 6 |
| " Other Deposits | ... | ... | 2,76,61,688 | 13 | 11 |
| " Post Bills | ... | ... | 1,02,710 | 6 | 2 |
| " Profit | ... | ... | 3,28,653 | 6 | 10 |
| | | | Rs. 4,59,60,515 | 2 | 4 |

| Cr. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Government and other authorised Securities | ... | ... | | 23,12,142 | 2 | 10 |
| " Loans on do. | ... | ... | | 20,63,611 | 14 | 7 |
| " Cash Credits on do. | do. | ... | | 11,59,948 | 1 | 4 |
| " Overdrawn Current Accounts | ... | ... | | 1,505 | 1 | 9 |
| " Bills Discounted and Purchased* | ... | ... | | 1,55,97,320 | 5 | 4 |
| " Dead Stock Account— | | | | | | |
| Original cost | ... | 5,75,325 | 7 | 6 | | |
| Applied in Reduction | ... | 2,65,000 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 3,10,325 | 7 | 6 |
| Stamps | | | | 2,309 | 1 | 0 |
| " Stationery in hand | ... | ... | | 25,100 | 0 | 0 |
| " Adjusting Account | ... | ... | | 56,233 | 7 | 4 |
| " Cash Balances with other Banks | ... | ... | | 15,64,002 | 9 | 11 |
| " Cash in hand | ... | ... | | 2,13,76,160 | 11 | 11 |
| | | | Rs. | 4,59,60,515 | 2 | 4 |

* Rs. 4,16,370-13-1 are past-due, but fully provided for.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

| Dr. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Salaries ... | 1,48,752 | 5 | 0 |
| " Directors' and Auditors' Fees ... | 9,995 | 0 | 0 |
| " Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting ... | 3,53,111 | 9 | 0 |
| " Law Charges ... | 736 | 14 | 0 |
| " Telegrams and Postages ... | 2,371 | 7 | 6 |
| " Miscellaneous Charges ... | 20,077 | 8 | 6 |
| " Brokerage ... | 3,222 | 4 | 3 |
| " Stationery ... | 5,981 | 8 | 0 |
| " Net Profit for the half-year ... | 2,55,127 | 15 | 0 |
| | Rs. 4,56,283 | 9 | 11 |

| Cr. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, and Interest received ... | 4,56,283 | 9 | 11 |
| | Rs. 4,56,283 | 9 | 11 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 30TH JUNE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

| Dr. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June, 1885. ... | 5,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Transferred in reduction of cost of Premises ... | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Do. to Fund for Losses ... | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Subsidy to Pension Fund ... | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Balance at Credit ... ... ... | 3,28,653 | 6 | 10 |
| | Rs. 8,68,653 | 6 | 10 |

| Cr. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance on 30th June, 1885. ... | 6,11,525 | 7 | 10 |
| " Net Profit for the Half-year ended 31st Dec, 1884 ... ... ... | 2,55,127 | 15 | 0 |
| | Rs. 8,66,653 | 6 | 10 |

Examined and found correct.

N. S. SYMONDS, } Auditors.
DULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, }
Bombay, 13th January, 1886.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. S. BURN,
Accountant.

F. FORBES ADAM,
R. BAUMBACH,
J. SASSOON,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS } Directors.


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|---|---|
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|---|---|
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*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MERRETT—January 14, at the Post Office Buildings, Bombay, William Cyril Gordon, the infant son of Isabelle and William Merrett.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.


A RETROSPECT of Indian taxation generally, and of the income-tax in particular, since the days of the mutiny, seems to show that, while it was perhaps a mistake ever to have imposed an income-tax in India, it was a still greater mistake to abolish it when once the plunge had been taken and the tax-paying community had become used to the burden. Novelty in taxation is the reverse of charming. A heavy tax to which we have long been accustomed is much less onerous than a lighter tax which is newly imposed. This fact does not seem to have been fully appreciated by the rulers of India during the last quarter of a century. There has during that period been a very marked want of continuity in our financial policy with regard to direct taxation. Instead of having one and the same direct tax continued year after year with such variations in amount as circumstances required, we have had income-taxes and license-taxes and an absence of all direct taxation following each other in confusing variety. The natural result of this changeableness has been much discontent that sometimes has broken out in riots, whereas if one moderate and reasonably adjusted tax had been maintained throughout, there would only have been discontent at its first imposition, and the financial position of the country would now be so good that there would be no necessity for wringing a high percentage of income-tax from persons ill able to bear the burden.

When in 1860 an income-tax was introduced into the Indian Budget by Mr. Wilson, the financial position of British India imperiously demanded some increase in taxation. In the four preceding years the aggregate amount of deficits had been as much as 36 millions, and it was evident that drastic financial reforms were urgently needed. Therefore when Wilson proposed to impose an income-tax, a license-duty on trades and professions, and an excise on home-grown tobacco, his budget was at first generally approved by public opinion on grounds of necessity. But the approval was short-lived. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the energetic Governor of Madras, made such an emphatic protest against what he described as those "three tremendous taxes," that in spite of his recognised ability he was considered guilty of insubordination, and recalled by the Government in England. The spirit of opposition inaugurated by Sir Charles Trevelyan's protest spread rapidly all over the country, and found abundant expression in the European and native press. The zemindars of Bengal who had thought that they were defended by the Permanent Settlement against the income-tax, and found that they were intended to pay it, began to express their indignation through the agency of the native Bengal press. However, the income-tax was carried through, and in 1861-62, being levied on every description of income without exception, yielded a revenue of nearly £2,000,000. After continuing in operation for a term of five years, Wilson's income-tax was abolished by Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, as Finance Minister, was as much opposed to the measure as he had been before when he was Governor of Madras. After a very short interval it was deemed advisable to try direct taxation again in a different form. In 1867, Mr. Massey introduced a license-tax on trades and professions in order that the rich might contribute out of their wealth to the revenue of the country. Violent opposition was manifested to the license-tax when it was first introduced, but the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, and the Secretary of State, were firm in its support, and it continued in operation for two years. When Sir Richard Temple became Finance Minister in 1868, he proposed to Sir John Lawrence, who was still Governor-General, among other financial reforms, a project of "enlarging the license-tax on trades and professions, making it include official incomes, and the richer rentals in the permanently settled provinces, thus converting it gradually from a roughly assessed impost into a scientifically framed income-tax with a light rate of assessment." Thus it is that history repeats itself. Sir Richard Temple in 1868, like Sir Auckland Colvin at the present date, set before himself the task of converting a one-sided, one-storied tax into a double-storied substantial income-tax. This change was carried out under Lord Mayo. Mr. Massey had described his tax as a rough income-tax, at the light rate of one per cent. on certain classes, namely, traders and professional men whose incomes exceeded £50 per annum. Sir Richard Temple's budget altered this into a one per cent. income-tax to be levied on all classes of the community, including the Bengal zemindars. Presently under Sir Richard Temple the income-tax was raised to two per cent., and eventually to three per cent. He would have preferred to restore the four per cent. rate introduced in 1860 by Mr. Wilson, but Lord Mayo thought that this would be too high. European and native public opinion, the latter headed by the zemindars of Bengal, was strongly opposed even to the three per cent. income-tax, which was in the budget for 1871-1872 reduced to one per cent. Even its retention at this low rate was regarded with great dissatisfaction, for as surplus succeeded surplus for four years, it seemed possible to remit it without a deficit being caused. Sir Richard Temple was, however, staunch in support of the income-tax, and the arguments he gives in favour of its retention at a low rate are well worthy of consideration, as containing in a short form about all that can be said in favour of having a permanent income-tax in India. "This taxation," he urges in one of his late works, "afforded the only means by which several wealthy classes, otherwise untaxed, could be brought under taxation. It had, indeed, proved vexatious to the humbler classes of tax payers, but that objection had been already removed by the exemption of those classes. If still any pressure or annoyance was reasonably felt it could be remedied without the essential parts of the tax being touched. As the limited classes subjected to it became accustomed to its operation, the discontent at first felt would gradually disappear. The rate of incidence was then very light, only one per cent., but the machinery of assessment was kept up, and the returns were being perfected year by year, so as to truly show the taxable income of the country. Then in any future need or emergency the raising of the rate would give a proportionable increase of revenue. Three-quarters of a million sterling of annual revenue from an income-tax of one per cent. well assessed upon trustworthy returns, might become one and a half millions or two and a quarter millions by almost a stroke of the pen in the event of future necessity, by raising the rate to two or three per cent. From such results a slight abatement only need be anticipated in virtue of the experience that the raising of a rate never does yield quite the proportionate sum. Here, then, was an engine of finance, created during times of ease and quiet, which could be effectually used to meet national difficulties, but the case would be different if the tax were once remitted; for if it were to be reimposed, the machinery must then be formed afresh, and the measure might at first fall short of success, because the people had grown unaccustomed to it. The force of habit being greater in India than in any other country the people concerned would gradually adapt themselves to the tax, so that any inconvenience, which might have been felt at first, would gradually disappear."

However, in spite of these very strong considerations in favour of retaining an income-tax, Lord Northbrook, who had now come out as Governor-General, was opposed to it on account of the generally recognised theoretical objections to direct taxation, and of the admitted unpopularity of the income-tax in India. Consequently Sir Richard Temple, much against his will, had to produce his budget for 1873-4 without an income-tax. In consequence of its omission and of the heavy expenses of famine relief, Sir Richard Temple's last year as finance minister showed a deficit of nearly two millions sterling. Since the abolition of the income-tax in the last year of Sir Richard Temple's office, it was found necessary to reimpose direct taxation in the form of a license tax, the reimposition of which, after a long period of immunity from direct imposition, was the signal for strong manifestations of disapproval. We are now compelled by circumstances once more to have an income-tax at a rather high rate, which may be increased in succeeding years. Whereas, if we had gone on steadily paying income-tax at the rate of one per cent. for the last twelve years, the light burden would have come to be considered as a matter of course, and the financial position of British India would be so good, that, in spite of famines, Afghan wars, remission of cotton-duties, and military expenses occassioned by the advance of Russia, no enhancement of taxation would now be necessary.

MR. BRADLAUGH has been more fortunate in his attempt to take his seat in the new Parliament than he was in the old. He presented himself at the table of the House of Commons on Wednesday, took the oath like other people, and so for the moment at all events had the better of his opponents. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's letter to the Speaker, whatever there may have been in it beyond the advice not to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, can scarcely have been otherwise than irrelevant. Apparently the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed to the resolutions of the last House of Commons withholding the oath from Mr. Bradlaugh. But these were sessional orders, valid only during the session in which they were passed, and *a fortiori* absolutely invalid for regulating the proceedings of a Parliament which was not in existence at the time that they were recorded. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has made a bad beginning in his leadership to expose himself to an inevitable defeat by thus taking up an untenable position. The speaker appears to have followed the principle of his predecessor Lenthall who had "eyes to see and ears to hear only what this Honourable House orders me to see and hear." He took no cognizance of the resolutions of a vanished House, or of legal judgments which were not before him, or even of the opinions held by Mr. Bradlaugh, which were not formally before him. He had no authority, he declared, to prevent any member taking the oath. If the law has been broken by Mr. Bradlaugh's hollow performance of a solemn ceremony, as the tribunals will doubtless again say that it has, then the offence must be proved. But the Speaker had before him no proof of a state of mind on Mr. Bradlaugh's part disqualifying him from going through the form prescribed for the admission of every newly elected member to his seat. All this may seem very much like Parliamentary *Nisi Prius*, but the House of Commons has centuries before it and centuries behind it, and its life must be regulated by rule, even though the rule may in individual cases seem stiff and unnatural and scarcely to fit in with the particular case to which it is to be applied. We do not suppose that Mr. Bradlaugh will raise himself in the estimation of decorous people by a success gained by going through a form which to most of us has a very real and a very solemn meaning, though his own account of the matter is that they are "words which he has scores of times declared were to him sounds containing no clear and definite

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE FERMENT IN UPPER BURMAH.

### SEVERE ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 14.

The *Gazette's* special correspondent at Mandalay wires that Major Williams, with fifty Welsh Fusiliers, captured a stockade at Shwayboo, which was desperately defended by dacoits, who lost sixty killed and 120 prisoners. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

On the same day Captain Lloyd, R.E., was wounded by Shans when with the Dorward column to convoy wounded, under Major Warner, returning from Mandalay. They were attacked several times by Shans. A havildar and 21 Madrassees charged with his men, dispersing the Shans with bayonet. The havildar has since died of his wounds.

On Saturday Dr. Heath and Lieutenant Armstrong, proceeding from the Sagine stockade to the steamer, were attacked by dacoits. Dr. Heath was killed and Lieutenant Armstrong severely wounded.

On Sunday an engagement was fought at Sagine. Sixty dacoits were killed and 120 taken prisoners. Our casualties were three wounded and one killed.

The ministers composing the Hloot intend resigning. The general opinion is that matters will thereby be improved, as certain members are suspected of treacherously giving information of the movements of our troops, which always appear to be known beforehand.

Four Europeans were recently attacked while proceeding to the forests, and were all killed.

The remains of Walker have been discovered mutilated and decapitated.

The Woon sent as guide with the rescue column has been sent back to Mandalay owing to his suspicious conduct. Nothing but dacoity is reported on all sides. The entire country seems to be in a state of ferment. It was a blunder to issue the first annexation proclamation, which was recalled by a second issue with the words "during Her Majesty's will and pleasure." This confuses the Burmese and adds to the general uncertainty.

The public meeting yesterday regarding the reception of the Viceroy was numerously attended.

The general feeling deprecates a large expenditure owing to the present state of trade, but admits it to be our duty to give a fitting expression of our loyalty to the Queen's representative, from whose visit to Mandalay great things are expected.

A party of twenty gunners and fifty sepoys, proceeding to Shoaygyeen and Toungzhalayzeik on Wednesday, were suddenly fired on by a party of Shans in ambush. Major Robinson, commanding, was severely wounded in the neck and shoulder. Mr. Ward, assistant conservator of forests, who accompanied the force, and two gunners and one sepoy were also wounded. One sepoy was killed. The Shans decamped. They are said to occupy a strong position. Reinforcements are being sent.

226 men of the *Naval Brigade* from the front rejoined their ships yesterday.

## THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

The Viceroy leaves for Delhi on Saturday and returns in five days. His Excellency will leave for Burmah on 1st February. The date of his return is not fixed.

GENERAL T. F. WILSON.

General Wilson's condition gives little hope.

## CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

Stuart Cumberland's seance last night was most successful. Colonel Fergus Graham, Messrs. Ilbert, Mackenzie, Wallace, Horace Cockerell and other gentlemen having their thoughts successfully divined. Mr. Cumberland wrote down a Russian word thought of by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Delhi on the 16th, travelling privately. Admiral Richards accompanies him.

The Rungpore Rajah gives a dinner and ball to the Lieutenant Governor to-morrow evening.

## *MADRAS GAZETTE* NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 14.

Mr. Mackenzie, President, Municipal Commission, goes on furlough for nineteen months.

Major Hallett, Deputy Judge Advocate, is to officiate as Judge Advocate-General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## MR. BRADLAUGH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the House of Commons this evening and was sworn in.

A letter from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was read by the Speaker urging upon him not to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath; the Speaker, however, ruled that he had no cognizance of the resolution of the former Parliament, and had no authority to prevent any member taking the oath. Whereupon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach commenced to make a speech, but the Speaker stopped him from proceeding with it.

## THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, JAN. 13.

His Highness the Prince Alexander has proposed to the Porte that he should be appointed Governor of Roumelia for a term of five years, with a separate Legislature and Delegation as in the case of Austria and Hungary, and also separate armies.

It is reported that the Porte and the Powers approve of these proposals.

## THE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

Servia will not accept peace until the Roumelian question is settled.

## COLLECTIVE NOTE OF THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 13.

A Collective Note from the Powers has been presented to Greece, Servia and Bulgaria calling upon them to disarm.

## THE SEIZURE OF SAMOA CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

The American Consul at Apia, on the Island of Upola, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State of the United States Government that a German corvette has landed a party of men and seized Samoa.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Sir George Uday Yule, K.C.S.I., is dead.

[Sir George Yule, who was the son of Major William Yule, an old servant of the East India Company, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1831, retiring in 1868. He was knighted in 1866.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 14.

The mail steamer Rosetta, from Aden, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | | 4 3-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 72 |
| 4 ,, ,, | | 74 |
| 3 ,, Consols for account | | 100 |
| 3 ,, Sterling Loan | | 99¾ |
| 4 ,, French Rentes | | 110¾ |
| Bar silver | | 46½ |

Arrival—Empire and Cairo.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

(JANUARY 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Seistan, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

ASSAMEE.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 727 |

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 a.m. | 69·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 74·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 76·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 74·3 |

THE report of the Bank of Bombay for the past half year appears in our advertisement columns. Though business in the period reported on was very dull and the supply of money seeking investment was large, there was a net gain, including the balance brought forward, of Rs. 3,36,653, and out of this the directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 76,653.

COLONEL J. W. WATSON delivered over charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapore, and Southern Maratha Country, to Mr. W. Lee-Warner on the 31st ult.

THE Governor in Council has directed Captain E. F. Marriott to join his substantive appointment as District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals, and has appointed Mr. H. Kennedy to be Superintendent of Police in the Ratnagherry district.

MR. W. T. PEGGS has been appointed Superintendent of the Ahmedabad District Jail, and Mr. Ratanjee Nasservanjee, Superintendent of that at Dhuliakot.

MR. G. MCCORKELL has assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara.

MR. H. B. COOKE, C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Satara during the absence of Mr. King.

MR. W. ALMON has been appointed to be an Assistant to the Collector of Bombay for duty in the Abkari Department.

THERE is reason to believe, says the *Pioneer*, that the Punjab Frontier Force will come under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief almost immediately, to be followed, presumably, by the Hyderabad Contingent.

THE details of the Boarwal outbreak, in which Colonel Hutchinson was killed, seem to have been as follows:—In consequence of a gathering being reported beyond Rustam, 450 Guides infantry and 75 sabres of the 12th Bengal Cavalry left Hoti Mardan on the evening of the 8th to surprise the villages of Pittao, Mullandri, and Soori. A night march was made until the villages were nearly reached, when a halt was called to await daylight before attacking. But the Boarwals were on the alert and attacked the head of the column while still halted. They were repulsed, our loss being five wounded, including Major Hutchinson, and one sepoy killed. At daylight a *move was made forward against Soori and Mullandri*, which were taken at 11 o'clock, a flanking movement causing the Bouerwals to leave. There was no further loss on our side, and the enemy's is not known, but probably was heavy, as the fight lasted three hours. The *Boarwals* fell back towards Pittao, and our troops withdrew to Rustam unmolested. A detachment was left there to watch the *Boarwals*, the remainder marching back to Hoti Mardan. Colonel Campbell, Commandant of the Guides, who was commanding an infantry brigade at the Camp of Exercise, has been recalled to Hoti Mardan.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 11th inst.:—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Reaping of kharif crops continues in parts of Surat and Dharwar; completed in other districts. Standing crops injured by drought in parts of Nasik and Khandesh, by cloudy weather in parts of Ahmednuggur, by insects in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapore, and by blight in parts of Sholapore, Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar, Bijapore and Belgaum. Cholera in parts of four, small-pox in parts of six, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve districts.

ON Wednesday morning General Wilson's condition was regarded as being hopeless. At ten o'clock the following telegram was despatched from Barrackpore:—"General Wilson's case is now utterly hopeless. He has been sinking rapidly since five o'clock this morning. At his special desire his most intimate friends have been summoned to Barrackpore, he being anxious to take a last farewell of them."

A CORRESPONDENT informs a contemporary that at present the Ameer of Cabul has seventy-five battalions, each 800 strong, of infantry, twenty-seven regiments of cavalry, 500 strong each; and 350 guns, including two batteries of Armstrongs.

IT must be be of great interest to us in India to know that the Viceroy has been named as a *deus ex machina* who is to help English parties out of the plight into which they have fallen. A home correspondent writes:—Among the many projects mooted for bringing into existence a Government of Moderates, strong enough to set the Parnellites and Radicals at defiance, the one which meets the most favour is to appoint Lord Dufferin Prime Minister, with leave accorded to him to select his Ministers in fairly equal proportions from the past and present Governments.

THE following observations of the *Economist* on the recent rise in Indian gold mining shares deserve attention:—There is no doubt that the Mysore Company has apparently a promise of success, although, as the relapse from the highest points of this week would seem to indicate, the present quotations are greatly inflated; but apart from the Mysore Company, only one other company—viz., the Indian Consolidated, which owns large properties in both the Colar and Wynaad districts—has so far any real signs of bettering its position. It is possible, perhaps, that a few companies may participate in the rich "finds" of the Mysore, but nothing, we imagine, could be more dangerous for the ordinary investor than indiscriminate buying of these shares. Investments in the mining market are thoroughly speculative, even to those who possess inside knowledge and are masters of the dark ways of the most treacherous market in the "House," while to the ordinary investor they can never be anything else than pure gambling transactions. No money should be ventured in them, except that which one can afford to lose, for the chances of losing are out of all proportion to the possibilities of making money.

PRINCE BISMARCK seems to have in view the establishment of a new tax in the shape of a brandy monopoly. The Imperial Chancellor has sent a delegate to Bavaria, which is independent of the Empire in this respect, to get its approval of a scheme by which the Empire shall buy the whole of the brandy produced in Germany at a fixed price, and organise its sale by the help of thousands of new barkeepers, who would have to pay a heavy license.

A CALCUTTA paper directs special attention to the "De Souza Scholarships," to which some allusion has already been made. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund cannot do more than aid in the training of native women, but Sir Walter de Souza, being desirous of extending the advantages of medical education to women of all nationalities, has most liberally offered a certain number of scholarships to the Calcutta Medical College, hoping by this means to help women who are from various causes debarred from other means of assistance whilst training for doctors. Sir Walter's generous offer was made with the full approbation of the Countess of Dufferin.

WHEN the success of Mr. Hooper's liquid solution of cinchona in Madras was first established, the Board of Revenue, in order to encourage its sale among the people, proposed that attempts should be made to establish dispensaries in all large towns and villages. They even went further, and suggested that these dispensaries should be used also for the general sale of the medicines. Before, however, carrying this scheme into effect, it was considered advisable to consult the different Municipalities and Local Boards under whose charge the dispensaries were to be placed. Letters are now being received by the Board of Revenue, and with a few exceptions the proposal has been generally condemned. Some of the Boards objected on the ground of interference with private trade, others declined to interfere for the present, whilst others again excused themselves on the ground of the want of funds. The President of one Board said that in his district in many parts "patients who had been subjected by their more civilized neighbours to European treatment throw away their medicines, if they are allowed to take them out of the sight of the medical officers." A few of the Boards are willing to make a trial of the sale of the liquid quinine, but refuse to undertake the responsibility of the dispensary, while the only Board which thoroughly approves of both propositions is that of the Neilgherries.

THE United States Congress has passed a Bill providing a pension for the widow of the late General Grant.

THE Rev. C. Walford, M. A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, and the Rev. T. H. Greig, of the Church of Scotland, have been permitted to return to duty.

THE three months' extension of leave which we announced some days ago had been granted to Mr. Justice West, on special duty in Egypt, is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

A MEETING of county cricket representatives was held on Dec. 2, at Lord's, to rearrange the fixtures for next season, in view of the definite promise of a visit by an Australian team. The list of matches already settled was largely revised, and matches were arranged which will occupy the visitors for a period extending from the 13th of May to the 2nd of September. On the suggestion of Lord Harris, the meeting decided to ask that in case of future visits those entrusted with the drawing up of the English programme should not be put to the inconvenience of having virtually to do the work twice in consequence of the tardy notice from Australia.

IT is reported from Skye that the crofters have virtually adopted a no-rent policy. The principal estates have been visited during the past fortnight by factors for collecting arrears of rent extending over two years, and the result has been that practically no money has been paid. Monday was collection-day for Portree, which includes the township of Braes. A few crofters in the neighbourhood of Portree paid; but from the outlying portions of the property not over half a dozen appeared. The arrears of rent amount to about £20,000. Most of the landlords have resolved not to pay poor and school rates.

THE Irish Nationalists in America are about to erect in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, a handsome monument to Patrick O'Donnell, who shot James Carey, the chief informer in the Phœnix Park murder trials. O'Donnell was executed in London for the murder. The monument will be in the form of a Celtic cross, executed in white Sicilian marble. The total height will be about 13 ft. The inscription is as follows:—

Thy will be done. In memory of Patrick O'Donnell, who heroically gave up his life for Ireland in London, Eastland, on the 16th December, 1883. Not tears but prayers for the dead who died for Ireland. This monument was erected by the grateful admirers of his heroism in the United States of America through the *Irish World*, and forwarded by a Ladies' Committee of New York. *Mrs. F. Bryne, Mrs. Maggie Halvey, Ellen A. Ford.* R.I.P.

MR. SHIPLEY, the American Consul at Auckland, reports to the State Department the following facts about a new volcano in the Southern Pacific Ocean:—

At daylight on the 13th of October we observed dense columns of smoke and ash-clouds ascending. We sailed sufficiently near to see that it was a submarine volcanic eruption. Considering that it was not prudent to approach any nearer that night, we lay-to until morning. We then approached to about a distance of two miles, I have not words to express my wonder and surprise at its changing splendour. Eruptions take place every one or two minutes, changing in appearance every second, like a dissolving view. I can only say that it was one of the most awfully grand sights I ever witnessed on the high seas. As near as I was able to calculate the position of the volcano, it is about fourteen miles from the island of Honga Tonga. As to the size of the island thrown up, I am unable to state it correctly, there being so much steam and clouds hanging over it; but I judge it to be at least two or three miles long and 50 ft. high, in latitude 20 deg. 31 sec. south, longitude 175 deg. 28 sec. west.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE troopship programme for the current trooping season has been considerably altered. The Jumna left Portsmouth on the 29th December and Queenstown on the 31st, for Bombay, with the following troops, viz.:—No. 2 Battery, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, 106 of all ranks, from Portsmouth for Bombay; the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, 902 men, from Malta, for Poona, and the G. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, from Egypt, for Mhow.

MAJOR KNOX WRIGHT has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, and Captain A. Milne has been promoted Major.

THE special class of gymnastics held at Poona having been completed, Captain the Hon. E. Roche, 2nd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, has been ordered to rejoin his Battalion at Fort St. George, Madras.

BURMA will be garrisoned entirely by troops from the Madras Army, and arrangements will be made as soon as possible for the return to their presidencies of the corps from Bengal and Bombay; but these movements will not be carried out until the garrison determined by the Commander-in-Chief, who is expected to accompany the Viceroy to Mandalay at the end of this month. There is a likelihood of the 2nd Battalion, the Liverpool Regiment, being transferred to Madras, in which case the 2nd Battalion Queen's will remain at Fort William.

SURGEON-MAJOR WILSON JOHNSTONE, Indian Medical Department, Senior Executive Medical Officer of the Burma Field Force, having been invalided, has arrived at Calcutta, on his way to England, in anticipation of the leave that will be granted him by the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN R. W. MAXWELL, Commandant Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted one year's leave.

THE Rev. J. A. B. COCKIN has been appointed Chaplain of the Oudh Volunteer Corps, *vice* the Rev. O. E. Tollemache, resigned.

THE inspection report of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles is considered in all respects satisfactory. The figure of merit of A, B, and C companies is 77·18, and the percentage of extra efficients 87·75. The figure of D company is 112·38, and the percentage of extra efficients is 86·95.

CAPTAIN W. ASHFIELD, S.C., has been appointed Fort Adjutant, Asirgarh, in succession to Major F. S. Leacock promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the office of honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Surgeon-Major W. Gray, for three months; Major R. T. Frere, R.E., six months; and Lieutenant E. C. Cox, S.C., three months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. KEAYS, S.C., has retired from the service on a pension of £571.

MR. F. C. BENWIN has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL BAYLEY, R.A., has been admitted to the Colonel's allowances, *vice* General Sir W. M. Coghlan, deceased.

FURLOUGH has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel J. M. Gesig, R. E., Superintending Engineer, C. D., 12 months on private affairs; Colonel A. Phelps, Bombay Infantry, for 34 days.

LIEUTENANT CLAND WILLIAM JACOB, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR W. F. PRIDEAUX, S. C., has been promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel on the completion of 26 years' service, and Captain W. C. Black to be a major on the completion of 20 years' service.

THE following officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty:—Major W. G. W. Mackay, S. C., and Lieut. P. R. Legh, S. C.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and Podophyllin, a Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates; per bottle Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 13.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY and Lady Reay passed through this ancient city this morning. The visit was strictly unofficial; and it was not till late yesterday that it was resolved to give His Excellency an address. The down mail arrived punctually, the party travelling in a splendid state carriage. His Excellency was received at the station by the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, the Collector of Ahmedabad, Mr. Reid, Nagarshett Premnabhai Hemabhai, Mr. Rancherlal, President of the Municipality, all the municipal commissioners, and all the local Government officers, both civil and military. On arrival, the president and members of the municipal commission were introduced to His Excellency. The president forthwith began to read the following address:—

"On behalf of the people of Ahmedabad, we the undersigned Municipal Commissioners and citizens beg to approach your lordship with the expression of our deep and heartfelt loyalty as the representative of our most beloved and gracious Sovereign. We are sincerely sorry that your lordship can not honour our ancient city with a visit; but being aware of the multiplicity, importance and urgency of the calls on your lordship's time at present we take the liberty of expressing a hope that your lordship will ere long take an opportunity to visit this city, which abounds in the architectural skill of the people of this Province, to note how gratefully the loyal and peaceful people of Ahmedabad appreciate the benefits of Her Imperial Majesty's rule. Your lordship's fame as an educationist had preceded your lordship to this country and the people of Ahmedabad have received a valuable proof of your lordship's zeal with regard to the promotion of education. It was under your lordship's Government that the Social Art's College was separated partially from the High School and admitted to teach candidates for the degree of B.A. Your lordship is already aware how anxious the people of Guzerat are to have a full Arts College and how they have tried and succeeded in raising a fund which, with liberal aid from the Municipality, now yields Rs. 10,000 a year, and we respectfully cherish the hope that your Excellency will in a short time be able to fulfil the noble promises which Government have from time to time been kind enough to make on this subject, and thus separate completely the College from the School so as to make the Principal and Professors of the College free to attend exclusively to their legitimate work and to increase the strength of the staff consistently with the growing wants of the institution. The time is too short for us to express even most inadequately the admiration and gratitude which the people of this city feel for the anxious thought and care which your lordship has devoted to the advancement of the policy of local self-Government, which was inaugurated by Lord Ripon. As we know your lordship is pressed for time, we shall not detain you further, but we make bold again to express a hope that your lordship will take an early opportunity to gratify the loyal wishes of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad by viewing the various institutions and architectural building of the city."

His Excellency briefly replied. Though Lady Reay was with His Excellency no intimation was given of her coming; else I am sure the ladies in the city and camp would gladly have been present on the station to do her honor. As the Delhi up mail was delayed, waiting for the express special train with English mails coming from Bombay, His Excellency and party utilised this spare hour and a half in taking a drive to the *Kankaria Tank*, and other sights of this city. They also visited Maggonbhai's wood-carving establisment and made some purchases, and returned to the station almost covered with garlands and nosegays. Little after 11, after shaking hands with many of the gentlemen present, and expressing his regret that he could not prolong his stay in Ahmedabad, His Excellency started on his way to Delhi.

## THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Cathedral High School athletic sports were held yesterday afternoon on the maidan. It is mainly owing to the increasing interest that the school boys were granted an occasion of seeing what they are capable of doing in the field, and from the result it may be expected that many of them, as they belong to the Volunteer Cadet Corps, may with the best hopes of success compete in Volunteer sports on Monday. This is the first year in which such sports have been held, but there is no doubt that, seeing the success which has been achieved, it will be made an annual institution. The boys who competed in the various events and the others who looked on enjoyed the evening to their heart's content, and the athletic sports will be to them an event to be looked forward to for half the year and remembered the rest. There being so many boys it was with difficulty that the judges could be properly arranged and everything looked after so that none of them could be left out if they desired to compete. They were therefore divided into two sections of seniors and juniors, and these were subdivided to suit the different parties. The sports got up restricted to them. The items open to juniors all brought out large fields and were keenly contested. The same could be said of seniors who, however, were fewer. Of the sports themselves the high jump, the flat race, the champion flat race, half-a-mile, throwing the cricket ball, and the obstacle race chiefly deserve mention. In the first J. Waller came first with a height of 4 ft. 5½ inch, which he did in very good style. In the next event mentioned he scored second honours, M. Frederics being first. In the champion flat race, Frederics again came in an easy winner, and about ten yards ahead of the second man. The cricket ball was thrown farthest by James, who threw over 109 yds. The obstacle race was the most interesting of the events, and brought out a very large field, juniors competing with seniors for honours. It was more for "a lark" in their own parlance, but so many were induced to try the lark being the "ducking" which was sure to be at the end of the race. The obstacles consisted of hurdles bamboos fixed across the course and under which the competitors had to pass, six school forms which had to be passed over, and another bamboo barrier, after which the racers had to pass through a suspended tub, and last, though not least, a ditch into which every one gladly jumped. Around this the spectators had gathered and heartily enjoyed the sight of the tired runners jumping into it. The items mentioned were with one exception, competed for by seniors. It was close on six o'clock when the sports were over.

The following are the items contested and their results:—

1ST.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Juniors.)
(Boys up to 10 years of age).

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Domtre | 1 |
| N. Brumtom | 2 |

2ND.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Juniors.)
(Boys over 10 years of age.)

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Fido | 1 |
| F. Jones | 2 |

3RD.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Seniors).

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Warner | 1 |
| F. Waller | 2 |

4TH.—HIGH JUMP.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Jones (junior) | 1 |
| J. Waller (senior) 4 feet 5½ inch | 1 |

5TH.—HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS, 10 FLIGHTS.
Final Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Frederics | 1 |
| F. Waller | 2 |

6TH.—PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs.)

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Frederic, 29 feet 8 inch | 1 |
| W. Ricks, 28 feet 2 inch | 2 |

7TH.—THREE LEGGED RACE.
SENIORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. James and Ricks | 1 |

JUNIORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Jones and D. Warner | 1 |

SACK RACE, 50 YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Hoonshaa | 1 |
| H. Waller | 2 |

EGG AND SPOON RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Bromley | 1 |

CHAMPION FLAT RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Frederics | 1 |
| A. Chamrette | 2 |

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. James (102 yards) | 1 |
| J. Bingham (98 yards) | 2 |

OBSTACLE RACE.

| | |
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| W. Warner | 1 |
| T. Reed | 2 |

In the tugs of war, Standards III. and VI. pulled Standards IV and V over, and boarders were victorious over the day boys.

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis and Capt. Brown acted as starters, and the Rev. H. N. Midwinter and Mr G. W. Roughton acted as judges. Mr. Savage and Mr. Thomas of the Cathedral School were of great assistance in getting the boys together and arranging for the competition of the several events.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th January 1886.

*Means of observations of 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah. | 29·926 |
| Temperature of the Air | 70·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 65·7 |
| Dew Point | 65·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·722 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 8·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 80·6 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 69·3 |
| General Directions of Wind | ESE., E, NW., NNW., NNE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 192 |

*From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Asiatic Aërated Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

### DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council met on Jan. 11 at the Council Chamber in Government House at noon, when there were present His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., P. C., presiding; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.; the Hon. C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.; the Hon. Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S. I., C.I.E.; the Hon. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.; the Hon. Sir A. Colvin, K. C. M. G., C. I. E.; the Hon. H. J. Reynolds; the Hon. J. Quinton, C. I. E., C. S. I.; the Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik, C. S. I.; the Hon. Peary Mohan Mukerji; the Hon. H. St. A. Goodrich; the Hon. R. Steel; and the Hon. W. W. Hunter, C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D.

Sir Auckland Colvin moved that the Bill for imposing a tax on incomes derived from sources other than agriculture be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Ilbert, Hope, Quinton, Hunter, and Steel, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon. Peary Mohan Mukerji, and the mover, with instructions to submit their report on the 22nd instant.

The Hon. Dr. Hunter said:—My lord, as I shall have an opportunity of expressing my views on the individual provisions of this Bill in the Select Committee, I shall not at its present stage detain the Council at any length. But, on the introduction of the measure, your Excellency referred in weighty and eloquent words to two subjects which have always seemed to me of the highest importance, and in regard to which I entertain firm convictions. The first of these subjects is the attitude of native public opinion to the policy of the Government. The military precautions taken by your lordship's Government in the early part of the year evoked an outburst of loyal support which created a deep impression in Europe and helped to still more closely knit together British and Feudatory India. The military measures deemed equally imperative by your lordship's Government towards the close of the year have been criticised by a section of the native press in a different spirit. The truth is that in the former case the native press was cognisant of the facts of the situation; in the latter case it was not. Every native journalist knows that the epoch making invasions of India in the past have come from the north; and every great native family and Feudatory Chief realises that any such invasion, in the present, would involve the ruin of his house. With regard to the operations in Burmah, on the other hand, the facts were obscure, and the causes were practically unknown. The constitution and circumstances of the Government of India almost precludes it from these prompt discussions of the grounds of action, which tend to keep public opinion in harmony with public policy in other dependencies of the British Crown. The native press has here to grope its way amid false rumours and ambiguous voices, stumbling over many errors before it reaches the truth. Your lordship's declaration of policy last Monday will therefore profoundly influence public opinion throughout India. For that declaration made it known that quite apart from Palace massacres, Court crimes, or internal misrule in Upper Burmah, and only when the future of a British province was seriously compromised, and after honest and sincere endeavours at an amicable settlement had been frustrated by the folly of the King, did your lordship's Government assert, as the last alternative, to war. By the attitude of the native community in this juncture, it will hereafter be judged. A policy of wise preparation against external danger has been laid before it. The crisis of April placed the necessity of that policy beyond doubt. Of the moderation and financial prudence with which the policy is being conducted, your lordship's speech contains convincing proofs. The circumstances that, in the anxious moments of last summer, while every preparation was successfully made, yet not a regiment was mobilised nor a penny spent except on precautionary measures, is a fact more significant to the taxpayer than any pledges or promises. Not less significant is the fact, that the Government has had the courage to curtail the increase to the military forces recommended by so sober-minded an adviser as the late Commander-in-Chief. In so doing the Government spared the taxpayer from taking a very heavy responsibility on itself. The other matter on which I should like to say a few words has reference to the form in which the burden is imposed. Without raising questions as to the abstract merits of direct or indirect taxation, I desire to express my conviction that an income-tax is at present, and has for some time been, the only equitable form of new taxation in India. Those with whose native writers and who looked on enjoyed the evening to their heart's content, and the athletic sports will be to them an event to be looked forward to for half the year and remembered the rest. There being so many boys it was with difficulty that the judges could be properly arranged and everything looked after so that none of them could be left out if they desired to compete. They were therefore divided into two sections of seniors and juniors, and these were subdivided to suit the different parties. The sports got up restricted to them. The items open to juniors all brought out large fields and were keenly contested. The same could be said of seniors who, however, were fewer. Of the sports themselves the high jump, the flat race, the champion flat race, half-a-mile, throwing the cricket ball, and the obstacle race chiefly deserve mention. In the first J. Waller came first with a height of 4 ft. 5½ inch, which he did in very good style. 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BOMBAY, 13th January 1886.

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| | |
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| Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah. | 29·926 |
| Temperature of the

because not worth the cost of saving which but for this duty might have been profitably saved and shipped. But it is not sufficient to prove that a tax is objectionable unless I can provide a less objectionable substitue, and this condition I will endeavour to fulfil. I propose that the £600,000 required for the remission of the rice duty be provided from other indirect taxation. As the import duty on textile fabric has been mentioned in this debate, I may as well say at once that while this source of revenue should never have been abandoned while another more objectionable remained still what has been done cannot be recalled. We must then look to the Salt tax, and I propose by raising this 4 annas per maund to obtain the sum which we should remit on rice. Now I am well aware that to touch the salt duty may be condemned in certain quarters and I must therefore support my position by an examination of the incidence of the Salt tax. It has been abused by some, because it affects the working classes. Unless it effects them unfairly I look upon this as a merit. I need not protest in this assembly against the socialistic notion that the working classes should contribute nothing to the State. I propose to show that it falls so lightly upon the people as to be practically unfelt. When Major Baring reduced the tax to Rs. 2 per maund, he specially reserved the probability that the tax must be raised if exchange declined. Exchange has since declined 10 per cent. The cost of salt to the consumer is about Rs. 5 per maund, and the increase I suggest is 5 per cent. on this price, leaving the consumer 5 per cent. better off than he was before. But it is necessary for the purpose of refuting objections to show how the tax really falls upon the people. The labouring classes supply themselves with salt by purchasing bi-weekly from the village shops. Their requirements for a year are then divided over 104 portions. The incidence of the duty is four annas per head, say 4½ pence sterling per annum. The quantity purchased on each occasion is so small that it is not even weighed, but is given to the purchaser in a rough pinch or handful. Its value is so small that it is not possible to represent it by the smallest coin of the realm, but is paid for in cowries. To speak of such a tax as oppressive is a misuse of terms. It has never been complained of by any one except exotic philanthropists, and in raising it a half penny per head per annum I think we should harm no one. It is my honest conviction that the peasant has never yet discovered that the tax has been reduced, and that he will neither know nor feel this small advance. The Honourable Member believes that the increased consumption of salt has been caused by the reduction of duty. I believe he is mistaken. I believe the increase is due to the increment of population, the great extension and cheapening of the means of transport, and also to the abolition of the Custom's line. I beg to assure the Council that I do not propound these views as my own. They have been pressed upon me by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other of our most influential fellow-citizens. I find in my hand a statement of the imports of Liverpool salt into Calcutta during the last ten years. The figures concerning all India are not in my possession but this statement shows some curious facts regarding the salt consumption of Bengal. The largest increase of the decade was in 1876. There was no reduction of duty that year, but the consumption rose 13 per cent. After the reduction of 1882, the consumption rose 7½ per cent., in 1883 and of this increase 1½ per cent. was lost in the following year. My conclusion from all this is that we should do a service to the country in general and the poor in particular, by taking the duty off rice and adding 4 annas per maund to the salt duty. I would recommend this, my Lord, from a consideration which, I hope, may influence you as a statesman and man of the world. If the salt duty is ever to be raised, the objections to it will gain force unless it is done on an occasion like the present, when you are imposing direct taxation. Before concluding, my Lord, I must address myself to another subject which appears to me to demand a change of system in our finance, which would result in an important economy of the resources of the nation. The recent Government loans for Public Works have been raised in England, which is the cheapest market, and although this course has been made the subject of needless apology we may hope that the wasteful and extravagant system of borrowing in India will not be resumed. But unfortunately Government has expressed its intention to require that all loans for local and municipal purposes, such as the docks of Calcutta and Bombay, must be raised in India. I must protest against a system so generally condemned being applied even in this partial manner. We can borrow money in England 1 per cent. cheaper than in India involving a saving of 2·9 of the entire charge of interest. The only possible justification for accepting such a loss must be the reasonable fear a further extraordinary decline in silver. The fall represented by this difference is from 1s. 6d to 1s 5d. the rupee. Now, although no one can tell what may be the course of the silver market, and although a further fall seems probable at present we can pretty surely assume a limit to the continuous rate of decline. An adequate and detailed demonstration would fill a volume but I think I can prove enough for my purpose in a few words. The amount of silver bullion and coin in the world is about 700 millions. The annual production is 23 millions, of which 8 millions are absorbed by arts and manufactures and the wear of coin. There remains annually 15 millions available for coinage. Assuming an extreme pessimist view, the decline in the value of the coin cannot exceed the proportion of this increase in quantity. The 715 millions of one year must be worth at least as much as the 700 millions of the year before. On this basis the continous average decline cannot be more than 1d. per ounce or 4d per rupee. But while the fall cannot be more than this, there are many reasons why it cannot be so much. The specia requirements of India and China must increase, and a great fall in value must produce an effect on production. If exchange falls steadily ½ per cent. every year for ten years it will come down from 1s 5d to 1s 1d in the meantime we should benefit for ten years by borrowing in England to the extent of 2·9ths of our interest charges. I do not pretend that this is a scientific treatment of a complex problem, as the fluctuation in value of the precious metals is affected by the appreciation of gold as well as by the depreciation of silver. Having regard, however, to conditions of time and place, I put forward these observations as sufficient proof of the correctness of the general view that every loan effected in India involves an extravagant waste of our resources.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton said :—I do not propose to follow my honourable friend who has just spoken in his criticism of the budget, in the objections he has urged to the export duties on rice, and in his proposal to substitute for them an increased rate of duty on salt. It appears to me that the functions of this Council when discussing a tax bill on an occasion like the present are similar to those of the House of Lords at home when debating a money bill sent up by the House of Commons. We must either accept or reject it as a whole. The members of this Council, excluding the members of the executive Government, have neither the knowledge nor the information which would warrant them in forcing on schemes of their own, in preference to those aid before them on the responsibility of the Government of India. One remark the Hon'ble Member cannot however pass unnoticed. It is observed that an increase to the rate of duty on salt would affect the consumers inappreciably. The controversy is not new. I am old enough to remember an enquiry made on this point, some 20 years ago, the result of which was, to the best of my recollection, that an increase to the rate then existing would unduly straiten the means of the people to supply themselves with sufficient of an article essential to their health and to the health of their cattle. I now pass on to the subject immediately before us. The speech of Sir Auckland Colvin at the last meeting of their Council must satisfy us that, owing to cause over which the Government of India have had but slight control, the financial resources of the State have become inadequate to the demands made upon them in order to secure the welfare and safety of British India. The continued fall in the price of silver, coupled with the increased military charges, has proved to be too great a strain on the ordinary revenue. We must also accept—and I for one most thoroughly acquiesce in them—the reasons which prevented the Government of India from retracing its steps and reimposing the customs duties abolished in 1882, from increasing the rate of the salt-tax, or from borrowing to satisfy our present wants. His Excellency has assured us that measures of economy have not been lost sight of, but that, before they can be fully considered and carried into effect, the finances must be otherwise recruited. It would be impossible to use the shears to such an extent as to fill up immediately the deficit now before us. These things being so, but little choice was left to the Government as to the means they should adopt to put the finances on a sound footing, and the proposals now made seem to me cautious, adequate, and founded on sound principles. As started by my hon. friend the Financial Member, it has been clear for some time back to careful observers of the management of the finances that an incom-tax in some shape or other was steadily approaching, and we have not been startled by any sudden opposition, nor have we, as on a former occasion, had a mine sprung upon us in the shape of a demand for a doubled income-tax in the middle of the year. The Bill on the table regulates, equalises, and extends an existing tax, and will take effect from the date when such measures usually come into force. Your Excellency and my hon. friend have also left nothing to be said on the fairness and decency of requiring those classes who benefit most by our rule in India to contribute to its support. The opponents of direct taxation are eloquent on the abuses which are, they say, inseparable from such a system of taxation in India, and are eager in their desires to prove the facility with which additional taxation can be imposed on the land. They would load others with burdens grevious to be borne, and they themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers. Happily the arguments from abuses, such as they were, against the former income-tax, lose much of their force when directed against the Bill. The licenses-tax is a much narrower measure, and does not touch the agricultural and labouring classes, who already pay a fair share towards the expe ses of this Government; it has been in operation for several years, the administration of it has year by year become more careful and complete for carrying it out has been rendered more effective. The supervising agencies are more skilful in detecting oppression and abuses, and the persons affected are better acquainted with the means of securing a remedy against unfair assessments. Speaking for the Province of which I have most experience, I feel justified in saying that the tax is assessed and collected with as little pressure and abuse as it is possible to expect in levying any such impost. The license-tax in its present form, however, yields a sum insufficient for our needs, and is open to one great objection of principle already alluded by my hon. friend who preceded me. Beyond a certain point the richer a man is the smaller is the proportion of income that it takes from him. He whose profits are counted by lakhs pays exactly the same as he whose income is Rs. 25,000. This anomaly the Bill will remove by regulating more fairly the contributions of the wealthy towards the support of the Government, to which they owe their prosperity. On the other hand, by maintaining a rough classification of small incomes for the purposes of assessing the tax, the Bill removes the necessity for inquisitorial proceedings in such cases, and lessens the opportunities for extortion and oppression by subordinate officials. The wealthy are able to take care of themselves, where humbler men would submit to unjust and vexatious exactions. But, my lord, while approving altogether of the principle of the Bill, and prepared to support the motion that it should be referred to the Select Committee, I must express my regret that it is considered necessary, on what are no doubt strong grounds, to limit the number of classes exempted from its operation, and thereby to curtail still further the incomes of Anglo-Indians of small or moderate means who are suffering so severely from the state of the exchange with Europe. The native of India may, as is stated by many and by the high authority of my hon. friend on my right (Mr. Steel), be a gainer by the fall in the value of silver, and share in the increased prosperity of the country, which, it is alleged, has been thereby brought about, but for the Anglo-Indian on a small income there is no such compensation. He must, if married, as most are, remit to England for the members of his family whom sickness sends home from this country, or for the education of his children, a considerable proportion of his income. On that sum, be it great or small, the present depreciated value of silver involves a tax of over 30 per cent., and his income is diminished accordingly. The residue can ill bear a further deduction such as is imposed by the present Bill. Owing to the deductions from his income made by the fall of exchange on the one hand and the Bill on the other, his position will be one of unmerited hardship. He will be ground down between the upper and the nether millstone, and I hope that the Council, though it has been unable to except the class to which I am referring from their liability to the tax on incomes, may see fit to devise some means of mitigating the hardship they must otherwise undergo.

The Hon. Mr. Evans said :—I have nothing to add to what has been said by my honourable friend Mr. Steel as to the attitude of England's Indian Empire as regards taxation. We have not flinched, and shall never flinch, from any burden which we see to be necessary for the maintenance of the Indian Empire. I am satisfied that the £660,000 must be raised, and that there is no other feasible means of raising it except the one proposed by the Government, and I therefore do not object to the tax, nor do I deny that it is just and equitable in principle. But I wish to point out to the Council that an income-tax in India is not the powerful instrument which an income-tax in England is, nor an instrument easily to be worked, and that we cannot trust it to meet the deficits which threaten constantly to recur from the fall of silver. It is almost impossible to get the traders of an Eastern country like India to make anything like a correct return of the fluctuating yearly profits of their trade. This arises from no viciousness of their nature, for they are just as honourable, they are willing to trust each other, but from the old fixed idea, generated by centuries of oppressions that self-preservation requires that they should conceal their profits from Government and all outsiders. That the comparatively small number of cases that reach them are raised by this means I do not doubt; but unless extreme discretion and tact be exercised in the working of this tax, it will create a maximum of irritation with a minimum of results. The great difficulty of introducing and working such a tax as this in an Eastern country, and the great danger of oppression by agents open to bribes are so evidently present to the minds of the Finance Minister and your Excellency that I need not enlarge on them. I will only say that this tax is a reed which it will be dangerous and unsafe to lean too heavily on. I am not unmindful that the license-tax has been in existence for some time, but I doubt if its working can be called satisfactory in Bengal; but its existence does no doubt render easier the introduction of this more extended system; and I hope if the tax is worked in the direction of leniency and without too many changes of assessment and appeal, and other enticements most abhorrent to the eastern mind the people will settle down under it. But to attempt to make it yield its fullest results will be disastrous, and it will, I fear, never occupy the same place in our system as it occupies in those of England. Possibly something may be done in future to make the death or succession duties more profitable by depriving those who do not take out letters of administration of the benefit of the services of the civil and judicial machinery of our courts. But this subject is beset with difficulties, and offers no escape from our immediate difficulties. I do not share my honourable friend Mr. Steel's view that the depreciation of silver is a benefit to India in its dealings with a yearly widening chasm of deficit, and I think we can feel no security as to our finances in face of the insuperable difficulties in the way of fresh taxation until we hear that the English Government has abandoned to the best of its knowledge, and is taking active steps to meet the danger by international agreement. I agree with my honourable friend Mr. Steel that the export duty on rice is indefensible and wrong, and ought to be got rid of. So bad a tax is it, that probably the loss of the salt-tax is not too great a price to pay for its abolition, though on principle that tax ought only to be raised to meet emergencies.

The Hon. Mr. Goodrich said that the hon. member who spoke first had expressed his sense of the desirability of exempting amounts paid on policies of insurance or deferred annuities from the amount of assessable incomes. That had induced him to say that Insurance Companies and Provident Societies were not sufficiently under control to enable the Government to make such an exemption general and presented some difficulties in that way. Therefore, if any such exemption was made, he thought that such exemptions should only be made in connexion with well established Society's or Government Savings Banks, or some arrangements under the Post Office. He had nothing to say on the general principle of the Bill.

The Calcutta papers publish also reports of the speeches of the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and other members, but they are so full of errors that we prefer waiting for the official reports before laying them before our readers.

## THE DELHI CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

THE following remarks have been issued by Sir F. Roberts, in the capacity of Umpire-in-Chief on the operations of the 9th January (Wednesday) :—

The lesson we have learned to-day is the inutility of bodies of mounted troops pushing on at an unusually rapid rate without some very distinct object, such as the occupation of a bridge over an unfordable river, or the occupation of a pass, or some very important position which it might be capable of holding until reinforced by the infantry.

Under such circumstances it would be permissible on the part of a commander to force the pass even at the risk of losing a certain number of men, but when no such objective is to be attained, or when the position is one which can be avoided or turned by an enemy, such rapid movement is a waste of power.

On the present occasion Brigadier-General Marter reached Panipat at an early hour yesterday, but was forced to retreat this afternoon by the cavalry of the Southern Force supported by its 1st division of infantry.

With reference to this day's proceedings the following points call for observation :—

THE SOUTHERN FORCE.

Had the reconnaissance in force which Sir C. Gough originally intended to make on Panipat been carried out, the weakness of the enemy would probably have been ascertained, and a forward movement would have obliged Brigadier-General Marter to retire.

For want of this information the Commander of the Southern Force hesitated to attack until his infantry arrived, while his cavalry, consisting of two brigades with 12 guns was kept in check by one brigade of the Northern Force cavalry with six guns, without the latter having any material advantage of ground. During the 3½ hours the Southern cavalry remained stationary the main body was too close to its picquets, and was kept mounted unnecessarily. Moreover, no adequate means were taken to guard the flanks.

The action of the cavalry of the Southern Force was slow, and showed a want of dash and enterprise throughout the day's proceedings, more especially on the left. If this portion had been boldly used, it would have seriously harassed the retreating enemy; as it was the Northern cavalry were allowed to retire with little or no loss.

No attempt apparently was made to scout in any direction either beyond the canal to the left or towards the Jumna to the right; scouts well pushed to either flank would have inevitably gained much valuable information, and might possibly have enabled the Southern Cavalry to advance at an earlier hour, and to throw its entire strength upon the communications of the Northern cavalry.

Owing to a want of proper scouting, a half battery of E-A Royal Horse artillery came into action within easy (700 yards) range of a well-posted body of dismounted cavalry.

The march of the Divisional artillery and infantry was well timed and the attack on Panipat well directed.

With regard to the advance of the infantry, however, the special attention of commanders is drawn to the instructions contained in the Adjutant-General's memorandum issued on the 19th ultimo, which point out that during the early part of an advance no more men should be brought into the fighting line than are actually required for fighting purposes. This order was not complied with in the formation of the infantry during the advance on Panipat, two companies (four half companies) per battalion being extended before the troops came under any fire whatsoever. At that stage of the advance, only sufficient men to cover the front of each battalion should have been extended, the remainder of each company forming supports, which should have moved in such formation as the nature of the ground might admit of, the main object being to keep the maximum number of men as long as possible in hand in a close formation until the fire of the enemy compels the attacking line to be strengthened.

THE NORTHERN FORCE.

The Commander of the Cavalry of the Northern Force carried out effectually the difficult task assigned to him. With one Brigade of cavalry he held his ground and compelled the enemy to develop his attack with the whole of his cavalry, six batteries of field artillery, and one infantry division; his retirement was carried out in good order, aided by his second brigade, which came up in time to support his right.

On both flanks the scouting was good, and the action of small parties pushed forward to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy was effective.

Several parties of dismounted cavalry were well placed and did good work, notably one of the 4th Bengal Cavalry under Major Harsnc.

The guns of L-A Royal Horse Artillery were judiciously posted in three separate divisions, and by their fire materially checked the advance of the Southern Force.

Three guns of F-A Royal Horse Artillery had to be put out of action on the right of the Nor hern Force, in consequence of being charged by a regiment of cavalry who came upon them at the moment their escort was dismounted and consequently unable to act.

The Campy of the Cavalry Commander of the Northern Force should have been struck and packed ready for loading, in case retirement took place.

Panipat remains in possession of the Southern Force, but had the Commander of the Northern Force been aware that he was at liberty to push his infantry in movement near enough to support his cavalry as the Southern Force Commander did, to-day's operations might possibly have had a different result.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DROWN DR. CURRIE.

AT the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, before Colonel Macdonald Smith, Thomas Dawson, Proprietor British India Hotel, Rangoon, Eugene Raedel, Mechanical Engineer, of the Rice Mills belonging to Messrs. Moore and Co., Akyab, J. Henderson, Commander of the steamer Ghoorka, the Chief Officer and second officer of the said steamer, H Dean, a brewer in the employ of Messrs. Wilson and Company, residing at Sattiamungalam, in the District of Salem, Madras Presidency, and Henry Trapp, a cellar-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Bolowell and Co., Madras, were charged with criminal force, criminal intimidation by attempting to stab complainant, criminally using bodily injury on board the said steamer, by attempting to drown complainant by throwing him overboard, attacked to a life buoy from the stern of the said steamer.

Mr. P. D. Shaw instructed by Mr. James Carr, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. William Morgan, of the firm of Messrs Barclay and Morgan, represented the Captain and the first officer of the steamer Ghoorka.

Mr. Morgan said that although the processes were not served on the accused, he however, brought the Captain and the second officer to interest themselves, they having heard that a charge had been made against them by the complainant. Mr. Morgan said that he would not raise the point of jurisdiction, but would like the case to proceed once against their officers, who were now present. His Worship said that he would like to hear Dr. Currie's evidence and see whether a criminal court had power to issue processes in this case.

Mr. Shaw said that the processes were already issued by a competent Magistrate, and could not be withheld.

On Dr. Currie being called, he said he was not prepared to give evidence, as he was not in a fit state of health to do so. He had been informed that the accused had not been served and were not present, and all his witnesses were also not here; that he was prepared to go to the General Hospital and produce a medical certificate.

Mr. Shaw said that if Dr. Currie decline to go on he must take the consequences, and the case should be dismissed. He added that Mr. Morgan said there was nothing to show that Dr. Currie was not in a fit state of health as when he applied for a summons against his clients. As to Dr. Currie not having his witnesses present in Court, that would not prevent his Worship taking Dr. Currie's evidence.

Mr. Shaw contended that if Dr. Currie was in a bad state of health, it was very hard that he should be examined and cross-examined, and he saw no necessity of pushing on the case with such rapidity, as there was no danger of the ends of justice being defeated by Dr. Currie.

Mr. Morgan said the steamer would leave Madras the next day.

Mr. Shaw thought that was no reason to hurry in this case.

His Worship said he must have Dr. Currie's evidence

Dr. Currie was then called. He said he was a physician and surgeon, The affidavit sworn to by him and now produced was his, and to the best of his knowledge was correct. On the 10th December last the 1st and 2nd accused assaulted him in the smoking room of the steamer. He reported them to the captain who was then on the poop. He told him "you are a dirt nuisance on board and deserve a good thrashing and I told them to give it to you and I would not notice it." For this expression complainant charged him with abetment. He charged complainant with using him up on the buoy and throwing him into the sea. The steamer was going very slow, about one knot an hour. He believed that this was done to give complainant a duckiog, and not with the object to kill him The cause for throwing him over board was due to his not being on friendly terms with Messrs. Binny and Company. He was told of this by the officers that they had received private instructions from Messrs Gray Dawes and Company to give him a ducking and to prevent complainant from not to worry Messrs Binny and Company, especially Mr. Chambers of that firm Mr. Chambers was in England when complainant left London in the Ghoorka. Complainant believed that the steamer was stopped to give him a ducking. Several of the native crew were an the hatch, and must have noticed all that was going on. No passengers were present. Complainant did not raise an out-cry. He was entirely in the power of the officers. They told him that they "will do it carefully" and that he was not to be afraid of his life. Complainant was only afraid of the sharks; that was the only danger he feared. Complainant made a motion to the Captain, but not to any one day to get to Colombo and he was afraid that they would repeal the ducking the following night without the life buoy; Complainant was again assaulted, and had to run to shore at Colombo by the first boat he got. He made a written complaint to Inspector Moore, at the Fort Police Court Colombo; he sent it on to the Master Attendant, who was also the Port Magistrate. He tried the 1st and 2nd officers and examined the crew; he did not try the other cases as he had no time and referred the complainant to the Supreme Court. The steamers arrived at 6 a.m. and the Captain gave notice that she would leave the same evening, and for want of time he could not charge the defendants at Colombo.

His worship said he could not call upon the Captain for his defence as there was no evidence ready to prove the abetment.

The complaint said that he could satisfy the Court with evidence, and could also prove general misconduct against the Captain. He had witnesses in Calcutta, and if time was given, and bail taken from the Captain, he would produce them. He could prove the abetment by Mr. Crozier of Colombo.

His Worship said the charge against the 4th and 5th defendants for tying complainant up to the buoy seemed very improbable, and there was no evidence present to prove the charge.

The complainant said he could bring evidence by producing the Asiatic crew of the steamer, Mr. Gordan Mackenzie's servant, and one Jingo, who was at Colombo.

Mr. Shaw said as to the remark of His Worship, that the charge was incredible, he would submit that the story must either by a true one, or one based on imagination.

Mr. Morgan said that about the complainant being tied up to the buoy was more like a dream, and it was quite impossible that it could have been done without the knowledge of the passengers. As to the steamer going slow, that could not have escaped the attention of the passengers also, and the whole thing was a pure fiction. Dr. Currie had admitted having had a quarrel with Messrs. Binny and Co., and this appears to have been ranking in his mind. There was no case at all. It was a trumped up charge. He would give Dr. Currie every facility to bring the native crew from the steamer. It would be a piece of miscarriage of justice if Dr. Currie was allowed to have the case carried on for an indefinite period. His Worship delivered a written judgment, and dismissed the charges against Nos. 1 to 6, as he had no jurisdiction as the offences were committed on the high seas and it was he thought impossible that men of their position would do such an act. Dr. Currie had no evidence ready to prove the charge, and he discredited his statements. The charge against Mr. Trapp, the 7th defendant, was adjourned to 19th January.

Mr. Morgan applied for sanction to prosecute Dr. Currie for perjury. His Worship promised to take time to consider the application. After the delivery of the judgment Dr. Currie informed His Worship that he was feeling very ill, and wished to get away to the General Hospital to see Dr. Keess. His Worship granted the permission, and Dr. Currie hurriedly left the Court. During the hearing of the case the Court was densely crowded.

## THE ARMY.

*(London Gazette, Dec. 25.)*

India Office, December, 23 1885.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Genl T E Hughes to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov-Genl of India in succession to Lieut-Genl T F Wilson, C B, C I E, on his retirement.

## CONSERVATIVE ARITHMETIC.

SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN writes to a Home paper :—Even the Immortal Gods cannot control Arithmetic and past events, and no amount of manipulation can make the Arithmetic of the past Election satisfactory to the Radical Party.

In the General Election of 1880 there were in England and Wales 1,317,000 Conservative voters and 1,730,000 Liberal voters. This represents a Liberal majority of 413,000 in a total of 3,047,000, or 14 per cent. In 1885 there were in England and Wales 1,925,000 Conservative voters, and 2,120,000 Liberal voters—a Liberal majority of 195,000 in a total of 4,045,000, or 5 per cent. So that in England and Wales, notwithstanding the admission of 2,000,000 of fresh voters, the Liberal majority has been reduced 9 per cent.

In 1880 there were in Scotland 185,768 Liberal voters and 69,707 Conservative—a Liberal majority of 116,058 in a total of 255,569. In 1885 there were 279,772 Liberal, and 151,917 Conservative voters—a Liberal majority of 118,855 in a total of 423,689. So that while the number of Scotch voters has increased 167,220, the Liberal majority has only increased 2,800.

In the English and Welsh Boroughs there were, in 1880, 750,963 Conservative and 1,132,297 Liberal voters; a Liberal majority of 381,334 in a total of 1,882,260, about 20 per cent. In 1885 there were 815,383 Conservative and 759,083 Liberal voters; a Conservative majority of 56,300 in a total of 1,574,466, or about 3 per cent. So that in the English and Welsh Boroughs a Liberal majority of 20 per cent. has, in five years, been converted into a Conservative majority of 3 per cent.—a difference of 23 per cent, or nearly 1 in 4 of the whole population.

In 1880 in the Scotch Boroughs there were 152,451 Liberal and 43,079 Conservative voters; a Liberal majority of 109,372. In 1885 the Liberal voters numbered 121,345, and the Conservatives 58,466; a majority of only 62,880. So that in five years the Liberal majority in the Scotch Boroughs has been reduced from 109,372 to 62,880—a difference of 46,492.

In Ireland in 1880 93,134 voted Conservative, and 147,151 voted Liberal—a Liberal majority of 49,017. In 1885, 111,393 voted Conservative, and 35,713 Liberal—a Conservative majority of 75,680. But all this is upset by the Parnellite vote of 263,695. Still it must not be overlooked that 147,106 voters—Conservative and Liberal—declared against Mr. Parnell, even in these unhappy days of terrorism and boycotting. How many more would have voted had they dared is an interesting question.

There are in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland 4,484,687 voters and 668 members, which gives an average of about 6,700 voters to each member. Therefore, the 1,925,000 Conservative voters in England and Wales ought to return 287 Members, the 151,917 Conservative voters in Scotland ought to return 22 members, and the 111,393 Irish Conservatives should have 16 members. So that, counting noses, and giving 67,000 voters to each seat, the Conservative score in England, Scotland, and Ireland would be 325. It is 148—a difference of 77 seats. In the same way, the Parnellites with their 295,895 voters, ought to have 45 members, whereas they actually have 86. Of course, these inequalities are unavoidable, and may be borne at the next Election; but they are to be regretted, as they are apt to give a very wrong impression of the true proportion of Parties. For instance, Mr. Herbert Gladstone assumes that in Ireland the Nationalists are to the Loyalists as 2 to 1, whereas at the polling booths they were only 2 to 1, and thousands and thousands voted Nationalist under direct or indirect compulsion or did not vote at all.

Conservative arithmetic becomes still more satisfactory when it is remembered that during the last five years the Conservative gains have been in the ranks of the most intelligent portions of the Constituencies, and the Liberal gains in the ranks of the most ignorant.

## THE WOUNDED AT SOFIA.

THE special correspondent of the Daily News writes from Sofia :—I have taken two days to visit the twenty hospitals of this not very populous but extensive capital which are still working, and have become acquainted with their different arrangements. I met everywhere with a courteous reception, and information was willingly given, except in the fourth section of the artillery barracks hospital. As far as accommodation is concerned the palm is due to the Bulgarian Railway Construction Company's hospital, and in the second place, to the railway section of the International Ambulance, directed by Count Sonnaz and supervised by Mrs. Jaccoles and other ladies of position. Here in motherly care, neatness, home comfort, and peaceful silence, the Red Cross section in the Lyceum for Girls excels, especially in the rooms where a very young Bulgarian lady teacher, hardly nineteen Miss Philippoff, displays a delicate perception of taste and kindness in every detail within her sphere of action. The most minute attention is paid to the patients' wants and wishes. The grateful yet timid and childlike expression in their features contrasts strikingly with the gloomy, morose looks of some of the wounded in other places.

The lot of these gallant soldiers is nowhere exactly the same with regard to the care bestowed upon them. Some have bedsteads roughly made of boards, with straw mattresses to lie upon, and besides their own cloaks rough rugs to cover themselves with. Others have bedsteads of ornamental iron, and sleep on soft woollen mattresses, in clean linen sheets. In certain places there is an objectionable smell of carbolic acid mingling with the clouds of inferior tobacco; while in others, scents, as in a lady's boudoir, fill the air. Some are indifferently nursed by simple-hearted attendants, well and; those get in wounded condition, and are tended by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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TELEGRAMS.—"GIPPESWYK," IPSWICH.

P.S.—Correspondents are requested to refer to this Advertisement.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Rosario, 1,231 tons, Captain J Drydan, cleared yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE A S N Co's steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,936 tons Captain Budd sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Empress of India 1890 tons, Capt R G Warrich, sails to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda arrived yesterday in harbour from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Kairos, 1,911 tons, Captain Thos Liddle, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Aden with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (3rd Jan) with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W C Abbott, sailed yesterday for Aden Suez and Alexandria with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain H P Jones, sails to-day for K Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, Suez, Gl Hewlett as first class and 62 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Byculla (s)..... | Warrington. | Rangoon, Jan. 3. |
| | Bhownuggur (s).. | Nacoda .... | Bhownuggur, Jan. 13 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Nurjahan (s)..... | Budd..... | Calcutta. |
| | Lady Armstrong(s | Abbott..... | Alexandria. |
| | Kairos (s) ..... | Liddle ..... | Antwerp. |
| | Rosario (s) ..... | Dryden ..... | Hull. |
| | Empress of India(s | Warrick .... | Coast and Calcutta. |
| | I.M.S. Tenasserim | Wilson..... | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—Steamers Empress of India, Warrick, for Coast and Calcutta; and Euphrates, Jones, Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Assaye, for Trieste, &c. Inchbonra, Marseilles Castle Hill, Jeddah; Orion, Colombo and Calcutta; Bhownuggur; and Byculla, Rangoon and Moulmein.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
10 Benelauch .....Cromarty ...Liverpool, Sept. 26.
Valiant .....Gardiner ...Bombay, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.—Steamers Narbudda and Wing Sang. Barques Annie Skolfield, Pharos and Falstaff.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Macnaghten, Col, By Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Elerton, Lt, 1st Regt. N I, on furlough to England P A, from Morar.
Hawkins, Surgn, B I M S, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Nares, Major, Bl, on leave, from Mhow.
Gerome, Capt, Bl R E, proceeding on furlough.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Keays, Lt-Col, By S C, on duty, to Colombo.

JANUARY 14.

Monteith, Capt, By Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Townshend, Lt, Mad 7th M N I, on duty, to Kamptee.
Walker, Lt-Col, By, on duty, to Poona.
Bradley, Qr Mr, By, 1st Worcester, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 15th January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the commandant, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant and Girgaum and Prince's Docks at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The following movements will be practised on Saturday next the 16th inst., Section 22 and the attack as laid in the Field Exercise book 1884, part II, section 23 and part III pages 211 to 223.

The East India match will be fired on Saturday and Tuesday the 16th and 19th inst.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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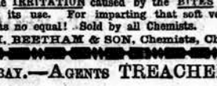
At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. 

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